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ATLANTIC EDITION **

FIVE CENTS A COPY

BANKS BEHIND UNITED EUROPE COMBAT TARIFF

Great Value Attached to Active Aid of M. Loucheur and Dr. Schacht

NEW STATE BORDERS 1000 MILES LONGER

Whole Theory of Economic War Styled a Huge Delusion Leading to Poverty

Because of the growing interest in the proposal for a United States of Europe, The Christian Science Monitor has arranged for a series of articles on the subject from the pen of a competent observer. The articles cover many phases of the subject and provide the groundwork for an understanding of the reasons for the emergence and power of the whole movement. The second article appears below.

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BY PAUL HUTCHINSON

GENEVA—It is the political leader—a Briand or a Stresemann, a Benes or a Seipell—who has, by his advocacy, given the proposal for a United States of Europe importance in the eyes of the world. But it is the industrialist and the banker, the men concerned for Europe's economic future, who stand behind the scenes and give vigor to the movement. It is more of a guarantee of France's genuine and permanent support to find that Louis Loucheur, her greatest captain of industry, is president of the Pan-European Union of France than to find any number of premiers and former premiers listed on the committee. It means more in Germany to have Dr. Schacht, of the Reichsbank, behind the movement than to be able to announce Herr Stresemann as a leader.

As a matter of fact, it is the immediate economic gain to be secured from some sort of coming together of the divided states of Europe that most recommends the whole idea to the politicians of the Continent. Once an economic federation had been formed, the politicians hope that the movement would then develop in such a way as to solve some of their political troubles—the problem of the minorities, for instance. But that is something for the future. Right now, the political leaders, probably with interest in the United States of Europe because they hope, in forming such a body, to drive away the specter of poverty, either present or to come, which now haunts the waking and sleeping hours of most of the common people of central and eastern Europe.

If the United States of Europe is formed in this generation, it will not be because a Coudehove-Kalergi, or a Briand, or anyone else dreamed glorious dreams of world power. It will be because men in the masses,

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Christian Endeavor to Extend Efforts in Aid of Dry Law

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Enlisting the aid of 3,000,000 young Americans to bring about a more proper observance of the Eighteenth Amendment will be a feature of the educational program of the International Society of Christian Endeavor for the ensuing year, it was disclosed at a meeting of the administrative committee of the organization last night here. Emphasis will be placed on the conditions of the Nation prior to the enactment of prohibition.

Sessions of the committee with E. Gates of Boston, general secretary, presiding, will continue through Tuesday, when the executive committee convenes at a special meeting, called by the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling of New York, president of the international organization and the pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, Manhattan.

In connection with the educational program being mapped out, Mr. Gates said that the plan will include an international convention of the Christian Endeavor renewing a pledge of strict observance of the national prohibition act and to support in any way possible a campaign for strict enforcement within their respective communities.

The administrative committee also is completing plans for the international convention of the organization to be held in Berlin, Germany, August, 1930. An American delegation of at least 150 members is the goal aimed at, the secretary said. The Berlin convention will mark the first time since the World War the organization has met in Germany.

DIVIDING ROAD WANTED ON OLYMPIC PENINSULA

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ABERDEEN, Wash.—In connection with the development of the Olympic Peninsula, popularly called "the last wilderness," aid of the service clubs of this section is being asked for a road project which would bisect the peninsula about midway, starting at Lake Quinault on the west and ending at Brinnon on Hood Canal.

Wonderful scenic beauty is claimed for the route which would cross the Olympic Peninsula, which circles the Olympic Highway, which circles the peninsula, will soon provide a scenic drive of about 300 miles, skirting for considerable distance the Straits of Juan de Fuca and the Pacific Ocean, and nearly all the way in sight of the Olympic Mountains.

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'Yes, Sir,' Supplants Stereotyped 'Thanks'

St. Louis, Mo.—"Thank you" is the required reply of telephone girls here. Telephone officials have come to the conclusion that the public prefers the personal touch and have instructed the operators to be natural. They may say "Yes, sir," "All right, ma'am," or whatever fits best.

Incidentally, a Southwestern Bell Telephone Company superintendent here noted that "Hello!" as a telephone salutation is going out of style. Time-saving Americans prefer to answer their calls with "Johnson speaking" or "This is Main 1234."

GROWING HAZARD IN TRAFFIC CUTS GAIN ELSEWHERE

National Council Outlines Move to Clean Up Roads on Par With Industry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Hazards ultimately will not be tolerated in industry. Henry A. Reninger, president of the National Safety Council, predicted at the opening of its eighteenth annual Safety Congress here. There can be no rest, he declared, until mishaps—on the highways and everywhere else—are brought under control.

Innumerable examples of industries and communities in which accident prevention has been successful prove what can be done, Mr. Reninger pointed out, and the fatality rate from accidents would be 20 per cent lower for the last decade except for the great increase in traffic accidents.

"All that we need," he said, "is the application of known remedies together with diligence and ingenuity in devising new remedies to combat the new hazards which are continually facing us. Any meritorious national movement's progress is slow, but we often wonder why persons have to struggle so hard to overcome employers and others that life is more precious than progress or profit. Today it should not be necessary to prove to any employer that what was once thought to be a theory, 'That accidents can be prevented,' is a plain truth.

Deep Impression on Industry

"The safety movement has made a deep and indelible impression upon industry, particularly the larger industries," Mr. Reninger observed. "However, the safety problem ever grows bigger. Industry has met the need for protection more rapidly than it has been possible to find the safest and best means for manufacturing and using its many products, he added. It is therefore a constant struggle to plan a more constant safety program to meet the new developments."

Highway safety is the outstanding topic at this year's congress. Automobile fatalities the last year outstripped those in industry, as well as in other fields. This problem was declared the chief in the realm of safety by the resolutions committee.

Recommendations for public safety presented by this committee and adopted by the council follow:

Demand Roads Be Made Flat

Elimination of unfit and reckless motor vehicle operators, through the adoption of a driver's license law by every state; uniform traffic laws for all states and cities; standard traffic signs and signals; standard accident reporting systems; necessary street and highway improvements in the interest of safety; enforcement of and obedience to traffic laws; a recognition of the rights of others on the highway, whether pedestrians, or drivers, based on the Golden Rule; and establishment of community Safety Councils in all American cities."

For industrial safety a regular and complete safety inspection in all industries, large and small, was urged. Following this inspection prompt application of approved remedial measures was advised. Other recommendations included the safeguarding of all dangerous mechanical equipment, the revision of hazardous manufacturing processes and continuous safety education throughout all in-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

European Places and Personalities

BY WILLIS J. ABBOT

LONDON—English daily newspapers do not issue Sunday editions.

The field on that day of general rest is left to independent papers, not appearing on week days. Most of them are distinctly sporting or sensational in character, but two are admirable examples of what a Sunday news paper should be, each packed full of news with scholarly, critical and feature departments, but without the "comics" and cheap syndicate stuff as a rule ridiculous. It is to these papers that one must turn on a Sunday for a appraisal of Mr. MacDonald's visit to the United States.

The Observer, owned by Lord Astor, has so steadily applauded the prospect of the Premier's visit that there is little new for it to say now that he is in fact en voyage. The editor of this paper, J. L. Garvin, once said to me that he had a unique job in that he had to issue a high

Where French Boys Learn to Love the Farm

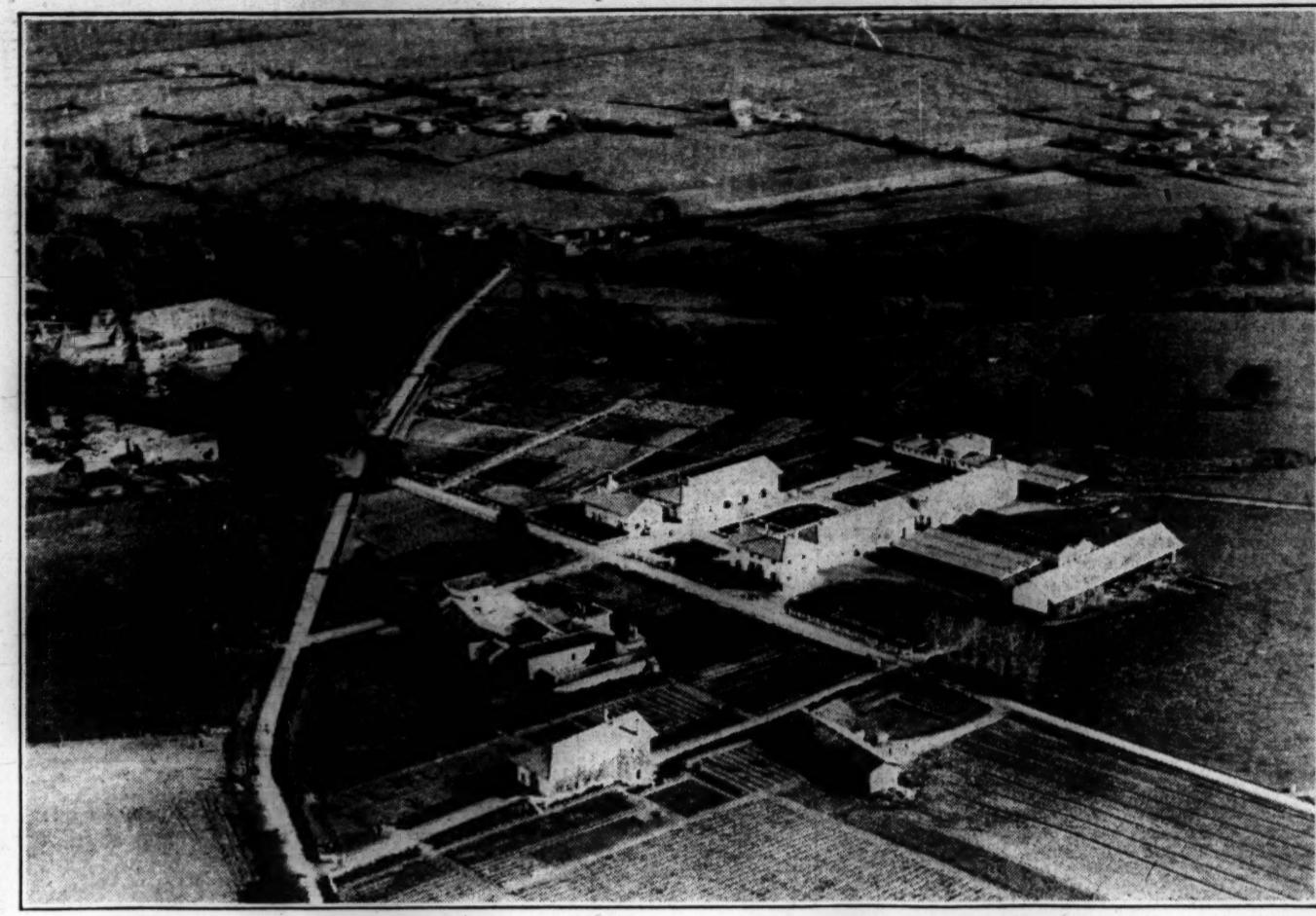


Photo by Entreprises Photo-Africaines, Le Bourget

Agricultural School at Cibens, Near Lyons, Showing Remodeled Chateau in its Grounds, At Left, With the Main Group of Farm Buildings on the Right

LEGION IS PUT ON DUAL BASIS, PEACE-PARITY

McNutt Holds Out for Complete Equality by Agreement If Possible

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Naval parity will be the keynote of a demand for a vigorous national defense policy by the Government voiced at the opening session of the American Legion's eleventh annual national convention by representatives of the Army and Navy and by Paul V. McNutt, national commander. At the same time each speaker made it plain that those for whom he spoke detested war and hoped for universal peace and in advocating defense plans hoped to assure it.

Commander McNutt urged continuation of cruiser building, and Admiral Hugh Rodman, retired, declared more of this type of ship the United States fleet should equal Great Britain's. Gen. Peyton C. March, former chief of staff of the United States Army, made much the same plea.

Departure from the general demand for more guns and warships was the address of Mrs. Boyce Ficklen Jr., Atlanta, Ga., national president of the American Legion Auxiliary, who urged international understanding.

"In its desire for permanent peace," said Mrs. Ficklen, "the auxiliary joins you in every practical effort to make war less likely to occur. Through the women's auxiliary of Fidac it is endeavoring to develop a better understanding and to stimulate good will among the peoples of the allied nations.

Direct Thrust at War

"This is a thrust at the very roots of war, which lie in international hatreds and misunderstandings. The American Legion Auxiliary is the largest member organization in the Fidac Auxiliary and the chief supporter of its far-reaching work. This year an American woman, Adalin Wright Macauley, past national president of our auxiliary, has led the Fidac Auxiliary and has accomplished much as its international president.

Through the steady uprooting of the causes of war, such as we are doing in the Fidac Auxiliary, rather than through a refusal to recognize that the possibility of war still exists, I believe lies the way to permanent peace."

Mrs. Ficklen denounced as absurd,

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Château Harbors Unique School to Teach Boys of Lyons Farming

Parks and Forest Lanes Make Ideal Location for City's Agricultural Institution—No Discipline Necessary, Says Director

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PARIS—Five hundred acres of picturesque land encircling a château, four towers, a courtyard and attractive lawns forms the location of the agricultural school at Cibens, a striking example of French municipal initiative. The school is a regional effort to stem the steady flow from country to city and to provide openings of a more attractive nature for boys who will take up agriculture.

The château houses the central offices, the dining and assembly halls, classrooms and laboratories. The lawns have been turned into playing fields.

A river runs through the property, and there is a small lake where swimming is permitted. Great trees border the road from the château to the model farm proper, which houses the English work and the French garden. A rose garden is filled with more than 3000 roses, and some 200 varieties of roses, while the orchard has 2000 fruit trees of many different species. Nearly 40 acres are given over to woods, where the oak, elm, poplar, pine and other trees are cared for. The bees have their hives, and fish are reared in special basins for the replenishing of the rivers in the departments of the Rhône and Ain. From the vegetable garden most of the needs of the school are met, and the milk is supplied by a herd of 50 cows. There are 120 sheep and 500 chickens.

It is also a gracious gesture of good will on the part of Mrs. Hoover to perform this service, in view of the long trip through South America on which she accompanied her husband, then President-elect, sharing with him the plaudits of the people of the various countries visited. Representatives of the Navy and South American diplomats will witness the christening.

The airplane was delivered to the New York, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires Line at the Consolidated Aircraft Company's factory in Buffalo, N.Y. With a flying speed of 100 feet the plane is powered by two Pratt-Whitney motors, each having 575 horsepower. The cruising speed is 110 miles an hour and the high speed 130 miles an hour.

This is the first of a fleet of 12 airplanes of this type to be used on the line, the additional planes to be delivered at the rate of one a month, with options on eight additional planes. The cost of each is \$150,000.

Beauty and comfort have been considered as never before. A modernistic scheme of decoration with silver, henna and green tones predominating is used in the interior of the cabin and dressing rooms.

By the first of the year, the line will have a complete airplane service between the two Americas, probably with a rail connection between New York and the vicinity of Cape Charles, Va., where actual plane service to Buenos Aires will begin.

All modern farming appliances are used. More than 250 acres are under direct cultivation. The wheat crop is about 1000 quintals each year, and of this three-quarters goes immediately into the bread made in the school and eaten by the school. Cheese is produced during the winter months.

In the midst of this smiling country, amid among the flourishing fields and fruitful orchards, it is not difficult to understand why the director says the boys are contented. Grammar is not neglected. French is taught, and mathematical, mechanical drawing for farm machinery, farm machinery "engineering," horticulture and botany. Besides all this, there are the sports, the moving pictures, the library, the forest lanes for walking, and the lake for swimming.

Several artists also made short speeches after which their faces were televised. When the London station moves soon to Brookman's Park, two wavelengths will be available when speech and face will be radiated simultaneously.

ARGENTINE PETROLEUM BILL

BUENOS AIRES (By U.P.—) The Senate has rejected a motion for debate on the nationalization of petroleum industry bill. A second motion referring the measure to a special commission for report was approved.

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there is no possibility of stability and equality in naval strength. Therefore we naval officers want a limitations agreement based on three essentials: first that our country's fleet be equal to that of any other country, second that the limitations level be sufficiently low so that the United States can and will build its quota of ships, and third, for each nation to have the right to build the kind of cruisers its needs call for.

"Such a limitations agreement assuring both stability and equality we diligently worked and hoped for at Geneva. To represent navy officers as big navy advocates is unjust and disgraceful."

There was no questioning of Rear Admiral Reeves, who delivered his statement in deep measured tones. Mr. Shortridge explained that the naval officer will be recalled later for the hearing and with the other officers who attended the conference be questioned by the committee.

Shearer Proves Difficult

Mr. Shearer had no sooner taken the witness chair when he became entangled in a controversy with Mr. Shortridge as to the manner of his conduct. The chairman insisted that Mr. Shearer, as all the other witnesses had done, reply to questions put to him, thus developing his story. Mr. Shearer demanded the right to make a statement "telling the story of my life."

Mr. Shortridge's attempts to halt him were unavailing. In clipped, emphatic words, Mr. Shearer swept on with his declaration and when finally accepting the committee's method of examination constantly interjected asides, often in forceful and colloquial language.

The question of Mr. Shearer's nationality was broached through the appearance of L. R. Wilder, president of the Trans-Oceanic Company, who testified that he had been told by L. C. Barnes, president of the New York Shipbuilding Company, that Mr. Shearer was a "former Prussian officer."

Mr. Wilder said that he went to the Navy Department Intelligence Bureau and there obtained Mr. Shearer's record. One of the officers there told him, Mr. Wilder said, that "if the shipbuilders paid Shearer \$3,000,000 for his work at Geneva he would still be underpaid."

Wants to Tell Own Story

From Ivy Lee, New York public relations agent, Mr. Wilder said he received a report that Mr. Shearer was born in America of Reformed German descent. He also was advised in this report that in August, 1924, Mr. Shearer, then in London, had offered his services to the British Admiralty.

The development aroused much interest on the part of the committee because of the vehemence of Mr. Shearer's anti-British attitude.

Mr. Shearer took the stand with the announcement that he was "American, Christian, Protestant and nationalist." This uncalled for declaration aroused Mr. Shortridge, who admonished him to confine himself to the subject of the questions asked him.

"This is your story," Mr. Shearer shot back. "Everyone so far called here has been allowed the chance to make a statement. Even a British stool-pigeon. You allowed a witness to come and charge us as having participated in a jewel robbery."

"Regardless of your manner, we will proceed as we desire," Mr. Shortridge insisted.

"You let me tell my story in my way and I will tell you more in 30 minutes than you can dig out in 30 days because I'm the only man who knows the story."

Tells How He Was Hired

Mr. Shearer related that early in November, 1926, following his return from the session of the preparatory conference at Geneva, he spoke at a "marine dinner," following which the shipbuilders asked him to go down to Washington for them. He approached them with an advertising plan of his own, "but Mr. Wakeman (vice-president of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation) said that while it was a good idea, they wanted action in Washington and thought I ought to go there and put through the three-cruiser bill."

For this work he said they paid him \$7500. Upon his success in this connection was predicated his employment at Geneva, Mr. Shearer said. The Geneva arrangement was agreed upon in the office of Henry C. Hunter, counsel for the Shipbuilders' Association, who was also present at the meeting. Mr. Hunter in his own appearance before the committee denied that he was present when the shipbuilders hired Mr. Shearer.

Mr. Shearer declared that his arrangement with the shipbuilders was for "continuous employment," and that the \$25,000 was remuneration only for the Geneva conference. He declared that his work for the shipbuilders was that of keeping the "big thought" before the people of the importance of having a merchant marine and adequate navy.

"They told me that they had paid Ivy Lee \$150,000 for this work, but had got no results," Mr. Shearer insisted.

Says He Acted as Patriot

Mr. Shearer vigorously assailed Albin Johnson, Geneva correspondent for the World, New York. He asserted that in 1926 Mr. Johnson had "tried to sell me certain British information to the effect that Great Britain had reached an agreement with Greece regarding her navy which violated the 5-3-3 treaty." Mr. Shearer said that he had refused to buy the story.

Mr. Shearer asserted that he had no relations with Hugh Gibson, American Ambassador, and Admiral Hilary P. Jones, the two American delegates to the Geneva conference, and that he hardly "hove in to the other offices." He admitted that he did not represent any newspaper at the conference, although he obtained press credentials.

From the shipbuilders he heard

nothing while at Geneva, although he sent them all, including Mr. Schab, numerous reports and dispatches.

"The only thing I got from them was what I was not looking for," he said. "A draft for \$7500. They evidently thought I would be in need of money."

Mr. Shearer insisted that his work in Geneva was motivated solely by his patriotic views.

"I was speaking for the country as a citizen first of all," he declared. "Money has always been secondary to me."

Was Only Advertising Man

"But you sought this employment and now are demanding money," was asked. "No," was the witness' rejoinder. "I only had an advertising scheme. They came to me and set the price. Now I am seeking only what they owe me for the work I did for them."

Mr. Shearer said that his activities never had been criticized by the American delegation that he knew of.

The title "Big Bass Drum" came out of Mr. Morgan's office. Mr. Shearer was asked that if he was a spy to which he replied, "If you consider a bass drum a spy."

"You have been accused of being a spy," Mr. Shearer was told. The witness explained that a dossier purporting to be official from Scotland Yard held at Geneva by Mr. Johnson had charged him with being a spy, but he declared that it was an "absolute lie."

"You know that they won't let you go to England?" Mr. Shearer was asked.

"I have not asked, how do I know?" he replied.

"Don't you know that you couldn't set foot on British ground?" Mr. Shortridge persisted.

Describes Facing Accuser

"They have not refused me. I have not asked," Mr. Shearer answered.

It was important to know about the dossier incident that the committee might appraise Mr. Shearer himself and what he did, Mr. Shortridge explained. Mr. Shearer thereupon told how he went to the room of Mr. Johnson in Geneva early in the morning and asked for and obtained the dossier which he had heard the newspaper man had.

Accordingly, when Rear Admiral Reeves took the stand, it was not the committee's desire to attack this phase of the master, though it was considered inevitable that the naval officer would seek to justify his alleged statement that he hoped the conference would fail; by the explanation that the exorbitant demands of the other party at Geneva made any other wish impossible for Americans.

He had a mind to have Mr. Johnson's passport withdrawn. Mr. Shearer said he told the newspaper man, He denied that he "laid a hand on or threatened" Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Shearer said Mr. Johnson had obtained the dossier from Major Gray, head of the British Secret Service in Geneva. The paper is now in Mr. Shearer's possession in Washington, and he was asked to put it into the committee's hands as soon as possible. Mr. Shearer explained that it is the same Scotland Yard record that has been in the Navy Department for a number of years.

"You've seen it?" he asked the committee.

"I have not," Mr. Shortridge replied.

Denies Ever Being Spy

The dossier, Mr. Shearer declared, accused him of being held as a spy in the United States, but of what country or against what country he did not know. He had never been a spy for any country, Mr. Shearer told the committee and had never been mixed up in a jewel robbery, as "almost every newspaper in the country has bragged about."

Members of the American naval delegation to be called to the stand later, depend largely on Mr. Shearer's testimony. Some of the previous witnesses from the shipbuilding firms will be recalled. Hearings, if they have not previously been completed, will be suspended during Mr. MacDonald's stay in America.

Peace Copartnership With Britain Seen

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—The United States and England were envisaged as close partners leading the world toward an era of permanent peace by Capt. George S. Godfrey, representing the British Embassy in Washington, at the reunion of the Twenty-seventh division of the National Guard just held here.

Following so closely upon the statement of Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, on leaving England for the United States that his visit to this country will be an effort "to shorten the distance across the Atlantic," Captain Godfrey's views were regarded by many persons in the audience as particularly timely and significant.

The time has come, Captain Godfrey declared, when the civilized nations must make "the conscious choice" between settling their differences by war or by discussion and agreement. The United States and England, he added, can probably do more than any other two countries "to tip the scales on the side of permanent peace throughout the world."

Maj.-Gen. Hanson E. Ely of the United States Army, F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War for Aeronautics, and Charles S. Whitman, formerly Governor of New York State, emphasized the need for adequate preparedness. Lieut.-Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, divisional commander, and Lieut.-Col. William N. Haskell, commanding officer of the New York National Guard, also spoke.

For the past fortnight the agent of the shipbuilders at Geneva has sat on the edge of his chair in close proximity to the Senator's table, listening to conflicting views of his character and activities. He has frequently whispered questions which he wished his counsel to put to witnesses and interjected sotto voce remarks during the evidence.

The Senate investigators have had

nothing but trouble.

Shearer Record Produced

The confidential State Department dossier on the activities of William B. Shearer, big navy propagandist at Geneva, was in the hands of the Shortridge sub-committee as it reached the climax of the Senate inquiry.

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Shearer Record Produced

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For the past fortnight the agent of the shipbuilders at Geneva has

sat on the edge of his chair in close proximity to the Senator's table, listening to conflicting views of his character and activities. He has frequently whispered questions which he wished his counsel to put to witnesses and interjected sotto voce remarks during the evidence.

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MOVE FOR UNION CALLED BIG NEED IN COTTON BELT

Sales Agency Proposed at Farm Hearing—Tenant Problem Explained

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON—Reorganization of the cotton-growing industry to give the farmers control over the marketing of their crop was the solution offered to depression in this industry by Carl Williams, member of the Federal Farm Board, before the Senate Agricultural Committee. The committee is engaged in hearings on the confirmation of members of the board.

A common sales agency to unite the cotton growers of the southern states on a vast co-operative enterprise was the plan proposed by Mr. Williams. To secure a dominant part in the market for the common farmer, he thought, would take five or six years of longer, and would require control over at least 20 or 30 per cent of the entire crop.

Explains Tenant System

To break the twin shackles of tenant farming in the South and of inadequate bargaining as against the buyers and spinners of cotton is the task to which the Federal Farm Board must address itself, Mr. Williams told the committee. Gaining further the testimony of members of the cotton who have heretofore testified, Mr. Williams said he was prepared to see the farm co-operatives engage not only in selling and distributing their huge crop, but in engaging in exterior activities as well. "The vast proportion of the cotton crop of the South is raised under the

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mrs. Grace Lyon, Phila., Boston, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary C. Moore, Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. Mary A. Foster, Methuen, Mass.
Miss Foster, Methuen, Mass.
George E. Beck, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Sarah E. Beck, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Mary Southworth Williams, Longmeadow, Mass.
Mrs. Sarah E. Frazee, Ridgefield, Conn.
Mrs. Ernestine Seig, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Seig, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary E. Ford, Albany, N. Y.
Mrs. Adeline S. Reed, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Catherine Smith, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. Perley W. Lowe, Portland, Me.
Mrs. R. W. Moser, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Ethel E. Weyman, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Lillian C. Washington, D. C.
George M. Kinsey, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Kate E. Richards, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Lillian K. Tolson, Toledo, O.
Mrs. L. C. Corwin, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Harry C. DeLong, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Edna Goss, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Ella L. Brontton, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Eve Craig, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Sarah M. Moore, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Sarah Pearl Martin, Lafayette, Ind.
Mrs. Lulu Odell Bogart, Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. Kate E. Richards, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Marion C. Johnson, Lakewood, O.
John Seymour Terry, New York City.
Eduard A. McKittrick, Catawba Island, Ohio.
Mrs. Mollie Drymon, Port Clinton, O.
Mrs. Edward Myers, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Margaret M. Copeland, Binghamton, N. Y.
Edward N. Riddle, Toledo, O.
Mrs. E. N. Riddle, Toledo, O.
Mrs. George C. Clegg, Clev., Ohio.
George Bunting, Wallasey, Cheshire, Eng.
Howard Houghton Clapp, Yonkers, N. Y.
John Compton, Bayonne, N. J.
F. H. Hawkinson, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. P. W. Gundelfinger, Coraopolis, Pa., Pa.

Miss Gertrude Sherman, Toledo, O.
Robert Middleton, Toledo, O.
Ethel R. Frappier, Lansing, Mich.
Mrs. Lillian E. Abbott, N. Y.
Sarah V. Clegg, Clev., Mich.
Martha S. Schausman, Flint, Mich.
F. W. Schausman, Flint, Mich.
Mrs. Mary H. Hough, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Irene H. Nohlin, Detroit, Mich.
Hamilton M. Biggart, Racine, Wis.
H. H. Berg, Racine, Wis.
Mrs. Blanche M. Berger, Racine, Wis.
Mrs. Marie T. Stevens, Forest Hills, L. I.
Mrs. Gertrude French, Smith, Jersey City, N. J.
Luella Baker, Toledo, O.
A. A. Ladd, Toledo, O.
H. W. Donaldson, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Louise Raymond, Concord, N. H.
Miss Nettie B. Dennis, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. Charles H. Burrow, New York, N. Y.
Albert C. Burton, New York, N. Y.
Alto J. Zint, Denver, Colo.
Miss H. M. Wattled, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. Mary H. Hough, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Dorothy D. Harris, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence M. Evans, Evanston, Ill.
Mrs. Grace L. Dame, St. Paul, Minn.
Mrs. Ella M. Jones, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. M. M. Peet, Astoria, N. Y.
Mrs. Theresa Gambrath, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Clara A. Stewart, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Mrs. Eulinda W. Hayden, Columbus, Ohio.
Mrs. Jessie J. Jones, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Franklin Hobbs, Toledo, O.
H. F. Hobbs, Toledo, O.
Orville B. Gaughey, Toledo, O.
Dale R. Ladd, Toledo, O.
John A. Ladd, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Emma Newcomer, Napanee, Ind.
Mrs. Mabel Barrows Gorder, Detroit, Mich.

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"tenant-farmer system," he explained. "The farmer is in continuous debt to somebody, and the cotton that he raises is the security for his debt. Naturally, while this condition exists, the farmer will have little to say in the marketing of his crop."

The corrected difficulty, he said, would be the control of the flow of cotton to market by outsiders, which the small co-operative groups had heretofore been unable to change into their own hands. T. H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas and Ellison S. Smith (D.), Senator from South Carolina, were particularly pressing in questions as to when relief could be extended to the cotton growers through the Farm Board's agency. This would depend, Mr. Williams said, on the degree to which collective bargaining could be instituted among the growers.

He believed, however, that power will be exerted through the homes and not through industry, where he finds that women are a "diminishing rather than an oncoming force."

In an interview in the current issue of the Pictorial Review, Mr. Ford envisions the "mechanical age" as releasing housewives from drudgery and routine. He believes, however, that they can only "pay" for this release through "study and work at their job of being better wives and mothers."

Women, Mr. Ford adds, lack inventiveness and an interest in mechanical work, which bars them from participation in an increasingly mechanized industrial system. Moreover, he declares, they do not "like to think" and are more apt to take orders than to forge ahead for themselves.

Asked what use increased leisure would be to women, Mr. Ford replied that it must be employed in something more than idle pleasure seeking. "Unless power is used, it has no value," he said, "and leisure is a power which, if misused, becomes harmful."

A woman's great value, however, lies in being man's partner in the whole meaning of the word, Mr. Ford continues, "not at wage earning, but on the entire problem of their lives."

As a result, he said, the average woman will tend to decrease and disappear because they are not precise and mechanically minded," Mr. Ford declared. "They have not the patience to make or handle machinery, and they have not the interest to develop in mechanical work."

"Women succeed in business or the professions, their success is exaggerated. Similarly, when they fail, their failure is unduly stressed."

"Women must come to give and take. The business and professional world should be willing to grant them, as it does the young man climbing up the right to make mistakes and to press on without laying her every stumble to the inherent difficulties of her sex."

"There are only boys in our trade school so far. I do not feel that shop work is a girl's career. Girls are not of an inventive turn of mind. They are more apt to take orders than to forge ahead for themselves. In that they are like the average workingman. You know, some say that workingmen want to run their shops. They don't; it is too much trouble. After a week or two the men prefer to go back to the sure and comfortable routine of letting some one higher up have the responsibility."

"Women are the same way. Women don't want to think on mechanical and industrial matters. They don't want to think much even in a home life, except in an emergency, and then there are resourceful and arise nobly to a situation. It shows the good there is in the background, but it is passive. Generally speaking, even at home they don't want to make decisions. I suppose it is harder for women to make decisions in daily life, because it takes experience to make decisions, and they haven't the experience."

"I think the whole situation lies about like this: that men and women must learn to work together rather than each pull against the other as they do today. If men and women work with a single aim, and as partners, something a great deal better will come out of it than is the result now, with each one taking a different course and insisting on his or her rights and individuality and self-expression. They are not competitors, but complements. A new kind of power is born of complete partnership between a man and a woman."

"That's been my case. I get along better, and always have, by working together with Mrs. Ford. We have always worked together in everything we do—walked together, read together, played together, made the passing of a world famous market place, where millions of dollars' worth of art rarities and rare books have passed under the hammer. The two institutions have handled most of the notable art and book sales in

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A wind which attained a maximum velocity of 53 miles an hour was reported at Pensacola, but absence of telephone or telegraph communication prevented transmission of news regarding conditions at Apalachicola, fixed as the eastern terminus of the hurricane-warned area. Gales and winds, however, were reported at Apalachicola as early as midnight.

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**GIRL SCOUTS TO GIVE
PROFILE OF ACTIVITIES**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The week of Oct. 13 will be proclaimed "Girl Scout Week" in an announcement from the organization's headquarters here. During that week which will be observed throughout the United States Girl Scouts will give public demonstrations of their activities, and will perform special services in their homes as evidence of the value of the training for which the National Council of the Girl Scouts is now seeking recognition.

The development of the organization will call for an expansion of membership in five years from about 200,000 to more than 500,000. At the end of that time the council hopes to have the organization practically on a self-supporting basis.

• • • • •

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New Era for Women Predicted by Mrs. Willebrandt and Ford

Manufacturer Says Sex Is 'Coming Power,' but Not in Industry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK—Declaring that industry exists "only because in the end it ministers to homes," Henry Ford has just expressed the opinion that women are a "coming power." He believes, however, that this power will be exerted through the homes and not through industry, where he finds that women are a "diminishing rather than an oncoming force."

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HUMANE AGENCY TO ASK GREATER HELP BY PUBLIC

Convention at St. Louis Reviews Gains in Case of Children and Animals

Editorial of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Seeking better ways to help those in need of a helping hand, whether they be children or defenseless animals, the American Humane Association has opened its fifty-third annual convention here. Delegates from all parts of the United States have gathered to exchange views on methods by which the usefulness and scope of the organization's work may be enlarged.

The program of the four-day meeting includes very little formal business, extensive speech-making and reading of long reports having been discarded in favor of a more informal method of discussion of such subjects as the protection of dogs, advancement of safety on the highways, effects of divorce on children, etc.

After remarks of welcome by General B. O'Reilly, president of the Humane Society of Missouri, and a brief review of the year's work by Sydney H. Coleman, national president, the convention at once dissolved itself into sections for a study of the care of animals.

Seek Public's Good Will

Taking part in the presentation and discussion of the first day's problems were Dr. Frances H. Rowley, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; Mrs. F. W. Swanton, manager of the Oregon Humane Society; Mrs. M. W. Baldwin, secretary of the Sioux City (Ia.) Humane Society; Miss Jean M. Gordon, director of the Louisiana Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and John F. Poucher, general manager of the Nebraska Humane Society.

Among topics discussed were the questions of how to develop greater good will toward the association's work on the part of the general public, including the use of pictures and posters, methods of humane slaughtering of cattle, and a talk on "The Animal Friends of Our Presidents." In his welcome, Mr. O'Reilly thanked the welfare delegates for coming to St. Louis, reminding them that their presence advanced the cause of humane work by attracting the attention of persons who had not hitherto been confronted by the association's existence, its ideals or its need for more co-operation.

Progress in Missouri

As encouragement to the weaker human societies represented in the meeting, Mr. O'Reilly told of the long strides of successful endeavor experienced by the Missouri organization. Six years ago a telephone girl in the St. Louis office and one man on the street constituted the force; today there is a modern new shelter in which is operated a first-class clinic and a down-town recycling and emergency shelter.

"The force has grown to include two customs.

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The Fur Linings

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HOOVER TARIFF VIEW ATTACKED BY DEMOCRATS

Find Rights of Congress Impaired by Executive's Authority on Rates

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—Under the surface of the political maneuvering and clash of partisan oratory surrounding the contest in the Senate over the flexible tariff, the real question at stake is which branch of the Government, the legislative or the executive, shall gain control of the tariff and tax-making power.

The Constitution rests that authority in the hands of Congress. Congress in instituting the flexible tariff as it now functions has divested itself of a considerable portion of such authority.

The Democratic-Progressive coalition proposed to restore to Congress this power. The President and Republican adherents of the tariff bill are resisting the move.

President Hoover, in his recent statement urging the retention of the flexible tariff system, stresses the point that it makes for prompt action in putting through tariff adjustment.

The opposition asserts that the issue is far more important than that. They say that despite congressional inadequacies in acting on tariff matters, that such consideration is to be preferred to still further increasing bureaucratic authority.

"The question involved is one that in our opinion strikes at the very roots of constitutional government."

Democrats in a formal statement of their leader, Fulford M. Simmons, Senator from North Carolina, declared: "It concerns the preservation of the power of levying taxes by that branch of the Government which the forefathers agreed should alone be charged with that duty and responsibility."

"Whatever argument could be advanced during the war and immediately following for delegating a degree of taxing power to the Executive is unquestionably no longer exists. To incorporate now in the law any recognition of a right of the Executive to impose taxes without the concurrence of the legislative branch is without justification."

"We should not be unduly influenced in this question by the attempt to divert attention from this momentous issue by condemnation of and emphasis upon the dilatory and un-

satisfactory results of congressional procedure. That will be remedied by the amendments we propose."

"We do not hesitate to say that if this extraordinary and what we believe to be unconstitutional authority passes as it is from Congress, there will again be a tariff bill originating and enacted by Congress. In an age where there has been a steady tendency to rob the individual citizen of his power and influence in his government through bureaucracy, we deem it our duty to vigorously protest any further encroachments in his direction, and especially with respect to tariff and taxation."

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—The first step in the application of arbitral methods to disputes in the field of building management has just been announced in the agreement by Cross & Brown, real estate brokers and managers, to insert in all their management con-

REALTY BROKERS INSIST ON CODE OF ARBITRATION

Clause in All Building Contracts Provides for Controversies

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"I believe myself safe in predicting," he continued, "that the time is very close at hand when all of the more important building and real estate concerns of the city will similarly adopt arbitration in every phase of our operation that might prove feasible."

The arbitration clause reads as follows:

"Any claim or controversy arising out of or relating to this agreement, or for the breach thereof, shall be settled by arbitration under the rules

of the American Arbitration Association. This extension of arbitral facilities was attributed by Lucius R. Eastman, president of the association, to the plan followed by the New York Real Estate Board and the New York Building Congress in showing leaders in both branches of this field that "economy of operation and friendly relations follow in the wake of intelligent practice of arbitration."

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"Any claim or controversy arising out of or relating to this agreement, or for the breach thereof, shall be settled by arbitration under the rules

of the American Arbitration Association, and judgment may be entered on the award in any court having jurisdiction."

"Our legal department, as well as our executives in charge of management," Morton R. Cross, president of Cross & Brown, said, "have examined the possibilities of the use of this arbitration clause from every angle, and we believe the step we are taking, although it may for the moment be considered radical, is indeed highly conservative. Perhaps most important in bringing disputes before an impartial arbitral board of men familiar with customs and practices of the real estate business is the fact that it promises to conserve friendly relations between our company and any owner with whom a controversy might arise. We believe that the very presence of such a clause will tend to place our management division on a higher ethical plane."

The car was set in motion by the force of the loud sputtering escaping gas from three steel tubes attached to the rear of the driver's seat. Speed and halting the car was controlled by opening and closing the escape valve.

The car reached a top speed of about 27 miles an hour, but the inventor said that with perfection of the method he expects vehicles to surpass all speed records, and predicted that the method would revolutionize the motive power for airplanes.

New Device Drives Car by Liquid Gas

ESSEN, Ger. (AP)—A new type of automobile, with liquid gas as the propelling agent, has been successfully tested here by Max Valier, the inventor.

The car was set in motion by the force of the loud sputtering escaping gas from three steel tubes attached to the rear of the driver's seat. Speed and halting the car was controlled by opening and closing the escape valve.

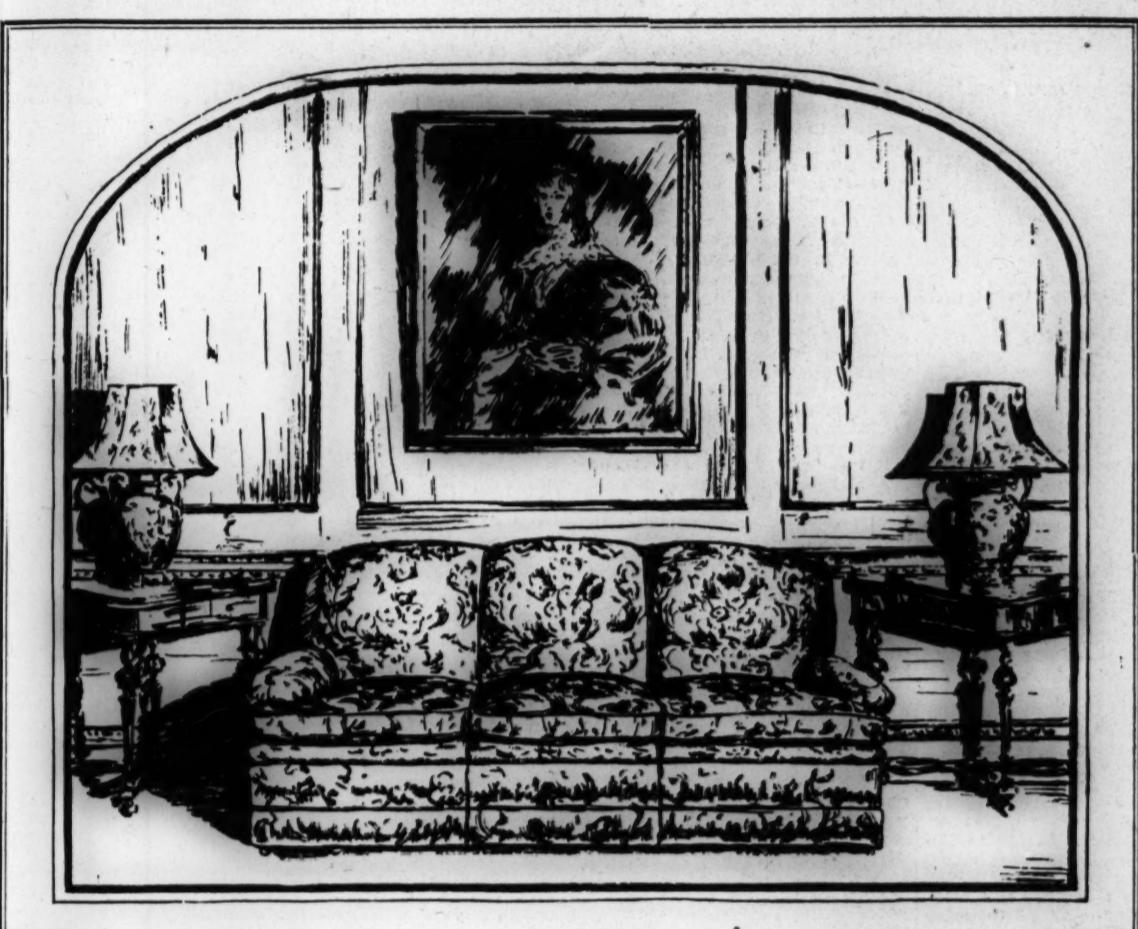
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ALTMAN'S exclusive Super-Easy* furniture! Designed by artists, constructed by workmen of remarkable skill, and upholstered with rich fabrics carefully chosen in the spirit of the finely detailed pieces they adorn. Truly furniture for the highly discriminating.

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IMPORTATIONS on the Altman furniture floors are marked by excellence of wood, design, and finish. The hand-carved Chippendale console and mirror above are pieces typically distinctive, \$1250.



THE sofa sketched above is luxuriously deep and wide—upholstered in beautiful brocatelle, \$675—or in your own fabric, \$375. The graceful chair shown right is upholstered in velvet, \$295—or in your own fabric, \$225.



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NEW VICTOR RADIO

in a Distinguished
Highboy Cabinet

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Radiotrons, 23.00

MATCHLESS reproduction of tone, instantaneous station selection—and now the Victor Radio adds the final touch of perfection—a beautiful cabinet of rare distinction.

Constructed of handsome matched butt walnut veneers inlaid medallions on the doors, fine American walnut on the surface of the body, with inside panels of maple. Handles of brass with antique finish, smartly designed. A veritable treasure-house of melody.

VICTROLA SALON—FIFTH FLOOR

FURNITURE—SEVENTH AND EIGHTH FLOORS

Banks Behind United Europe Combat 'Economic War' Theory

(Continued from Page 1)

telling men and those who direct their will, became frightened lest food should fail and shelter be denied them. The argument for a United States of Europe which carries weight—and the only argument which carries weight—is that of bread-and-butter. If it were not for the bread-and-butter argument, it is safe to say that there are enough animosities of one kind and another scattered about the European landscape to make the mere thought of any sort of coming together ridiculous. But when it is a matter of continuing to eat—ah, that's another story.

Dependence on Exports

To the thinking European there is nothing more clear than the growing intensity of the economic struggle that lies ahead for his state. Whether he is a citizen of a highly industrialized state like Belgium, or of a state with large capital resources like France, or of a state that must build its economic life almost from the foundations like Poland, he knows that an exhausting conflict will fill the future. He knows that the prosperity of his country depends, in large degree, on its ability to supply markets outside its own borders, for none of the European states—with the exception of Russia—can provide an internal market large enough to sustain an industrial state prosperous. He may feel that his country is well equipped, from the standpoint of raw materials or manufacturing establishments, or both, to enter this race for outside markets. But then he looks up to see that neighboring nations that almost all the other states in Europe, are similarly equipped. All of them are ready to fight for their share of the markets. And as he sees their readiness for economic battle, his hope sinks.

But that is only the beginning of his despair. He can foresee the exhaustion that is bound to result from his struggle with his next-door neighbor. Then he raises his eyes a trifle higher, so that he can look across the Atlantic. There he sees an industrial colossus. Colossal wealth, colossal resources in raw materials, colossal manufacturing plants, colossal technical and engineering skill. He discovers that this colossus is just beginning to look at him, too, and is planning to make his people mind in order to maintain for his people the unprecedent standard of living which is theirs by right of residence in a colossal land. Is it any wonder that the European industrialist feels that, if he is to have any chance at all in the coming struggle, he must find a way of combining what strength he has with the strength of all his European neighbors, so that, lumped together, the aggregate resources which they can take to the coming battle for world markets will not be hopelessly less than those of the colossus across the ocean?

The war did many things to Europe. One of the things that entered into Europe's present economic difficulties is the fact that it enormously increased the number of factories. When the states of Europe found themselves at war, their military necessities forced them to provide in a few months manufacturing plants that might normally have been built. In the case of France this expansion was greater because the waves of German invasion quickly swallowed a large part of the country that was most important in her economic program.

New Manufacturing Plants

But it was not only the warring states that increased their number of factories. With the declaration of war, the neutral states found themselves cut off from many of their customary sources of supply. Naturally they set about providing for their own needs, wherever that was possible. And so, among the first flock of manufacturing plants came into existence. And when peace came these new plants, both in the warring and in the neutral countries, were left, looking for markets to maintain themselves.

While the war covered Europe with new manufacturing plants, the peace brought a large number of new states. The breaking up of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire and the creation of the new states in what had once been western Russia gave Europe more than a thousand miles of new boundaries. It also subjected the continent to the rivalries, quarrels and at-times almost open warfare of the new states which forced the whole of an unusual freedom of action, pretty strong for their heads, but which were determined to establish their own position at whatever cost to their neighbors. . . . Depend-

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ent as we all are upon imports and exports, and upon the processes of international exchange, we cannot view without grave concern a policy which means the impoverishment of Europe.

Opinion Alert

"Happily there are signs that opinion in all countries is awaking at last to the dangers ahead. The League of Nations and the International Chamber of Commerce have been laboring to reduce to a minimum all formalities, prohibitions and restrictions, to remove inequalities of treatment in other matters that transfers, to facilitate the transport of passengers and goods. In some countries powerful voices are pleading for the suspension of tariffs altogether. Others have suggested the conclusion of long periods of commercial agreements between nations. In every case the most favored nation clause, the one that recognizes the right of the prosperity of the United States, France and pre-war Germany.

Even the older states felt it necessary to boost their tariff walls. With an excess of manufacturing plant on their hands, how else could they provide these plants with something to do? And if the plants were closed, how could they provide for the workers thus thrust into the ranks of the unemployed? So Europe, during the first half dozen years after the armistice, turned itself into an economic battlefield, with 27 separate states dividing themselves off into 27 different customs units, all of the units surrounded with almost unscalable tariff barriers, inside which were desperately trying to make itself self-sufficient and self-supporting.

Utility of Tariff Barriers

Of course, it couldn't be done. Clear-headed economists knew that from the first, and said so. Europe paid no attention to them. But soon the futility of the effort began to appear to the bankers and the men connected with the basic industries—the railways, the coal mines, the steel mills, and the like. They saw that the policy of cooping business up within the boundaries of any European state was, in the long run, a policy of suffocation. They saw that the tariff barriers would eventually do more harm to the prosperity of the people they were supposed to protect than to the outside interests from which they were supposed to be protected. They saw, in other words, that the whole theory of an economic warfare between 27 mutually exclusive units was a huge delusion that could lead only to the exhaustion and poverty of all.

It was the dawning recognition of the folly of this seeming European's tariff war that brought into being such an organization as the International Chamber of Commerce. The president-founder of that body, M. Etienne Clement, in first summarizing its purposes, said that it was formed "to see just where the principal industries, commerce and agriculture stand, to condemn all restrictions, all the barriers which hamper transportation and commercial exchanges; to seek effective means of insuring commercial liberty; to inquire into the utility of International industrial ententes."

When Sir Alan G. Anderson became acting president of the same body, in 1926, he put the case even more forcibly. "Europe is sick of 'malaise économique,'" he said, "not because her climate or her people or her material assets have failed, but because she is haunted by ghosts of the dead hatreds of war. A false idea has poisoned her mind, and through her mind poisoned her body. In war, she has been taken to the frontier as an enemy to be killed, but in peace, the man with whom she buys and sells is a partner much more real than a rival, and the prosperity of one partner helps another even if they live on opposite sides of a frontier."

It took, however, the famous International Bankers' Manifesto, published in October, 1926, to bring the economic folly of the European situation clearly into view. "It is difficult to view without dismay," said that historic document, "the extent to which tariff barriers, special licenses and prohibitions since the war have been allowed to interfere with international trade and to prevent it from flowing in its natural channels. At no period in recent history has freedom from such restrictions been more needed to enable traders to adapt themselves to new and different conditions."

Then, after sketching more fully what had been going on, the manifesto concluded: "There can be no recovery in Europe until political and all other barriers, old and new, realize that the trade is not war but a process of exchange, that in time of peace our neighbors are our customers, and that their prosperity is a condition of our own well-being. . . . Depend-

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BUSH HOUSE PUTS CAP ON BIG LONDON SCHEME

Famous Anglo-American Office Acquires Last Vacant Lot in Strand Area

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON.—The proprietors of Bush House, that imposing monument to Anglo-American friendship and admittedly one of the most distinguished office addresses in London, have now acquired the whole of the vacant ground on the Strand-Aldwych site for extension purposes. The London County Council recently approved this further development of Bush House as the completing stroke in the great Strand-to-Holborn clearance scheme entered upon by the Council in 1899.

R. D. Peck, managing director of Bush House, declared that the building had not originally been intended for office purposes, but for a hotel. However, it is now in New York, where each floor is let as permanent show rooms of a particular trade. But it has proved so successful as an office center that the demand for accommodation has called for a further program of extension.

In its earliest days the building was thought by some to be too far from the "city" to attract big business people. But its growth has been one of the most remarkable building operations of modern London. The original structure was designed by Harvey W. Corbett, the well-known American architect, for Irving Bush in 1922. A great change has been wrought in middle-west London by the clearing away of the picturesque region of old Wyth Street and Clare Market and the earlier derelict old Inns of Court and a number of the towers, followed by the steady rise of the present wide street, the Aldwych, with its imposing unity of line.

TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE
"Mr. Bush's idea," continued Mr. Peck, "was to construct a group of buildings which would add something to the architectural beauty of London, and would also be a tribute to American architecture. An endeavor has been made to strike a classic note and to design a building which, externally, should be in harmony with the environment of west London and internally should be equipped in accordance with the best practices in America and Britain."

When completed the building will resemble the shape of an airplane with its front and wings toward Kingsway and the tail extending to the Strand.

"And as to its inhabitants," said Mr. Peck, "our ideal is to make the address, Bush House, London, as good as a banker's reference is to stabilize an ideal which we think we are fulfilling as may be judged from the list of our tenants comprised of houses from both sides of the Atlantic."

Lord Balfour's Speech

The inspiring group of statuary symbolizing Anglo-American friendship, standing over the Kingsway portal of Bush House, was appropriately unveiled on Independence Day, 1925, by Lord Balfour, who said: "I have had as a dream all my life that the union between the English-speaking, freedom-loving branches of the human race should be drawn far closer than in the past." That was the ideal continued Lord Balfour, which Mr. Bush and those who assisted him had before them.

Immensely changed since Lord Balfour had taken place in London during his lifetime, London was a far more beautiful place than it was 60

Front View of London's Great Anglo-American Building



Bush House as Seen From Aldwych.

70 years ago. In that process of beautification friends like Mr. Bush from the other side of the Atlantic had borne a great part. Treaties became obsolete by conditions which changed but a mirror of hearts, connected with no alliances, which prepared two different peoples to work together unselfishly for some great object—that remained if only it was properly treated.

Bermuda Weighing Aircraft Question

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERMUDA.—It is not so long since Hamburg was fighting against the encroaching Prussian Elbe ports of Harburg and Altona. On Sept. 5, 1928, however, the Prussian and Hamburg governments signed a treaty for the formation of an Interstate Harbor Association on the Lower Elbe. This treaty has now been in operation for some three months on a basis of parity of organization between the two states and it is already clear that the co-operation of the two states is proceeding smoothly and satisfactorily.

The new co-operative plan is working so well that it has been proposed to extend it to all harbors on the Elbe, including the old Hamburg harbor, the remainder of the Hamburg harbors, the Altona harbor, the local fishing harbors and the Hafen-Schleusenhafen harbor. It is fully admitted by all participants that the center of gravity must remain at Hamburg, the official seat of the Associated Harbors Company.

The principal aim of the new arrangement is to secure the most economical division of labor for the whole of the turnover area and to make the new harbor extensions pay their way.

According to new treaty the fish markets of Hamburg and Altona, which have hitherto been run on competitive lines, are to be brought under a common administration. A still more ambitious plan for the fusion of Germany's big North Sea shipping harbors, Wesermunde, Altona, Cuxhaven, Bremerhaven and Nordenham, is shortly also to be broached.

It is pointed out that a town like Wesermunde, which has recently spent 35,000,000 marks on new harbor works, could have saved a considerable part of this money under a co-operative scheme.

Other great schemes for a com-

mittee proposes the immediate establishment of a Department of Physical Education as a part of the Education Department and advises the constitution of a Central Board of Physical Education. For playgrounds and gymnasiums, the committee suggests that government and local authorities acquire plots in proximity to permanent school buildings. All school authorities should be trained to treat physical education as an integral part of education.

The cost of introducing compulsory physical education, so far as the Government is concerned, is estimated at nearly half a million rupees.

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BIG NORTH SEA GERMAN PORTS PLANNING FUSION

Linking of Hamburg With Elbe Harbors May Lead to New Treaties

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Milly-Molly-Mandy and a Tea Party

By JOYCE L. BRISLEY

ONCE upon a time Milly-Molly-Mandy had a nice little surprise. Uncle came back from market one Saturday with a square cardboard box under the seat of the pony trap, and he gave it to Milly-Molly-Mandy to hold while he got his other parcels out. It was a neat little whitish-brown box, tied round with string, and it wasn't very heavy, and it didn't rattle much, and it didn't smell of anything except fresh straw, and Milly-Molly-Mandy couldn't guess what was in it, so she asked Uncle.

Uncle said, "Oh, just some odd bits of things I want to get rid of. Throw them away for me, Milly-Molly-Mandy."

Milly-Molly-Mandy looked at Uncle surprisingly, for it didn't seem the sort of box to be thrown away. She thought Uncle was looking a bit twinkly, so she said, "I'd better just peep in it first before I throw it away, hadn't I, Uncle?"

Uncle's Surprise

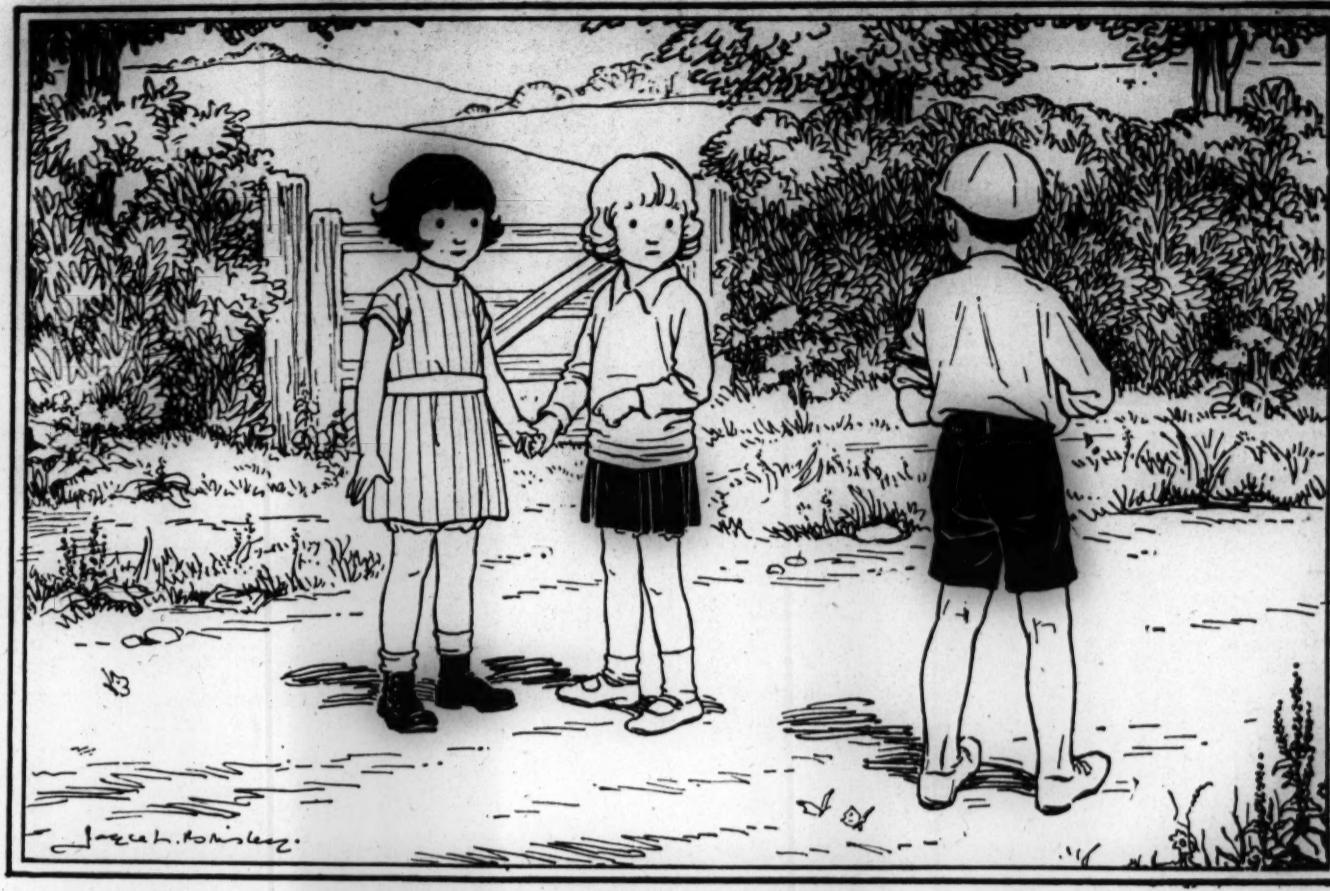
And Uncle, gathering up his parcels, said, "Oh, yes, yes. We don't want to make any mistake about it," and went off with them toward the kitchen door.

So Milly-Molly-Mandy picked the knot undone, and when she got the box open—what do you think she saw inside? The sweetest little dolls' tea set, with cups and plates and milk jugs and all complete, fitted neatly in boxes in the cardboard so that they shouldn't rattle about!

Milly-Molly-Mandy gave a squeak of excitement and put the box down on the ground in a hurry while she ran after Uncle, crying, "Oh Uncle, thank you—Is it for me? Oh, thank you, Uncle!" And Uncle pretended to be surprised and said, "What's that? Wasn't it rubbish after all? Well, well, what a good thing you looked!" and went indoors with his parcels, and Milly-Molly-Mandy ran back to her tea set.

It was the prettiest little tea set, with a teapot that would really pour, and a sugar basin with a tiny lid, and two little cups and saucers and plates—"One for me, and one for Susan—thought Milly-Molly-Mandy to herself. "I'll ask Muffy if I can ask Susan to tea today." So she carried the box into the kitchen (where Mother was busy taking the cakes out of the oven), and asked, Mother admired the tea set and said, "Certainly, Milly-Molly-Mandy. And you may have this little cake on a saucer, and one of these little bread rolls to look like a loaf."

So that afternoon Milly-Molly-Mandy laid a small cloth on the garden table and arranged her tea set on it, with a little vase of flowers in the center, and all the good things Mother had given her to eat; and when everything was ready she ran down the nice, white road with the



Billy Blunt Stopped and Said, "What's Up?"

Three Friends

A KNOCK at the door. Mother went to answer it and there stood kind Mrs. Neighbor from over the road. "Would you like a puppy?" Mother hesitated.

"Some friends left him, but I can't keep him. You see, I have a dog already and I do want to find him a good home," added Mrs. Neighbor anxiously.

Mother smiled, closed the door softly and went over the road with Mrs. Neighbor. "Here he is," she said, lifting up a ridiculously small, waddling bundle of brown fur, and

thrusting it into Mother's arms. The little thing quivered and whined pathetically, tried to lick her and nestled against her.

"The children would love it. I guess I'll take it," laughed Mother, cuddling it close, "and I'll run back right away, for I left them at supper, and it's cold, too, without a coat."

"Mother, Mother, where have you been, who knocked, what have you got?"

"Oh, Mother, it's a puppy! Whose is it? Is it for us? Oh, may we keep

and everybody on the place, but particularly he loved Tabitha Cat's new kitten, Tabitha Junior, and whenever her mother left her to take a walk, Billy dog stood over her bed or lay beside it, patiently watching and licking her with his big tongue as she mewed. Soon Tabitha Junior was big enough to run around and play, and Billy dog would lie very still while she ran up and down his back, or stood on her hind legs to wash his ears.

One day a new playmate was put under his care and Billy dog was delighted. He wagged his plump tail and walked slowly beside Baby Patricia White Goat when she insisted on waddling instead on her very new, queer, long, white legs, licked her face clean after she was fed her milk, and watched over her when she slept.

And now here they all are: Tabitha Cat Junior, Baby Patricia Saanen—whose ancestors came from Switzerland long ago—and Billy dog, all basking happily in the sunshine.

A Cantaloupe Shell Boat

After you have eaten your cantaloupe here you can make a boat out of the shell. Many cantaloupes are oblong, or boat-shaped. These are best.

Cut a piece of cantaloupe shell from the other half and fit it in crosswise for a seat. String beans will answer nicely for oars. If you have a little flag stand it up in the front of the boat. If not, you can pretend that a leaf is a flag and use this instead. You can place a little doll in the boat, if you want to. If you do this, dress her in her bathing suit, or some old clothes so that if the boat upsets it will not matter.

Your cantaloupe shell boat will float around nicely in a large basin or tub of water. Perhaps Mother will let you play with it a little while before she empties the blueing water on washday. You can then pretend the boat is sailing on the blue ocean.

If there is a little brook near by, it will be fun to sail it there. The dancing brook will take your boat out of reach, however, if you do not tie a long string to it so that you can pull it back again.

My hobbies are swimming and music. I also am interested in exchanging small dolls and paper dolls. I have a bird, a pony, a horse, a dog, and two kittens. I should enjoy another story about Milly-Molly-Mandy. I think the story "Our Cousin Jessamine" is very nice.

I am 11 years old and am in the sixth grade. I should like to hear from girls anywhere in the world.

Jean S. [Here is Milly-Molly-Mandy back again, Jean.—Ed.]

The Mail Bag

Richmond, Surrey, England

Dear Editor: I like The Christian Science Monitor much. I go to Sunday school every Sunday by bus. We go over the River Thames by Hammersmith Bridge. Near the bridge there are some reservoirs. Sometimes there are some men fishing in them. A little way below the bridge there is a training ship for boys named the Stork.

Our house is very near Richmond Park where there are lots of deer.

The deer play on Sunday evenings in the summer time, and we often go and listen to it.

We also have picnics in the park. There are ponds and beautiful places to collect stamps and should be very pleased if anyone would send me some. I can send them picture postcards of London or Richmond if they would like them.

Frank B.

Pretoria, South Africa

Dear Editor: I've been reading the Young Folks' and Children's Page for a long time, and like them very much. I've often wanted to write to you to thank you for the nice stories to me.

My real name is Dorothy but most people call me Pixie. I am 9 years of age and have been going to the Christian Science Sunday School since I was 1.

We have two nice cats at our home; one is called Bobby and the other Fluffy. I am fond of cycling, swimming and tennis which I play with my sister, who is 14 years old, and with Mother.

I should like to hear from girls of my own age in other countries.

Dorothy B.

Southport, Lancashire, England

Dear Editor: This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I am 9 years old, and go to a Christian Science Sunday School. I should like any girl to correspond with me. I am interested in flowers. I have a little dog called Teemo and a tortoise called Dilly.

I always read the Mail Bag. I like the stories on the same page as the Mail Bag. I have inclosed pictures of the Southport bathing lake, one of the greatest in the world, and of the flower show.

Agnes R. [Thank you for sending the pictures, Agnes.—Ed.]

Joyce M. of Helensburgh, Scotland, but I have not the right address it seems. If Joyce will please write me another letter I shall be glad to answer it.

I am 11 and am in the low seventh grade in school. My favorite hobbies are music and stamp collecting.

I should be glad to receive letters from all over the world especially from Europe. I hope that this letter brings me some correspondents.

Rita W.

Beverly Hills, California

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag.

This summer we went up to Monterey when they were having a fiesta, and they had a parade a mile long. The people in it were dressed in Spanish costumes and there were some reservoirs. Sometimes there are some men fishing in them. A little way below the bridge there is a training ship for boys named the Stork.

Our house is very near Richmond Park where there are lots of deer. The deer play on Sunday evenings in the summer time, and we often go and listen to it.

We also have picnics in the park.

There are ponds and beautiful places to collect stamps and should be very pleased if anyone would send me some. I can send them picture postcards of London or Richmond if they would like them.

Frank B.

Oakland, California

Dear Editor:

I cannot read and write yet because I am only 5 years old. My mother will write for me. I would like some foreign correspondents, write letters to me. My mother reads me all the stories on the Children's Page of the Monitor and the letters in the Mail Bag. I will tell my mother the answers to write for any letters to me.

I should like to hear from Sarah R. of Porterville, California, because she lives not far from Oakland. I would like to hear from any other children too, especially Ruth Mary C. of Fort Thomas, Kentucky. I go to kindergarten and to the Christian Science Sunday School. Thelma P.

Seattle, Washington

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Agnes R. [Thank you for sending the pictures, Agnes.—Ed.]

Gilbert H.

Lansdowne, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

This is the first letter I have written to the Mail Bag, although I have been reading the Monitor for three years, and not a day passes that I don't read it. I love to read all of the interesting stories, and about cute little Snubs.

I also like to read "I Record Only."

The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries (2 cents equal 1 penny, British).

3. If you are writing from outside the United States, add 1 cent to your own country separately. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Anne Marie M.

Birmingham, Michigan

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I like The Christian Science Monitor very much, especially the Children's and Young Folks' pages. We have lived in Birmingham since I was 8 years old. I have been going to the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I have been old enough to attend.

My hobbies are swimming and music. I also am interested in exchanging small dolls and paper dolls. I have a bird, a pony, a horse, a dog, and two kittens. I should enjoy another story about Milly-Molly-Mandy. I think the story "Our Cousin Jessamine" is very nice.

I am 11 years old and am in the sixth grade. I should like to hear from girls anywhere in the world.

"My child wears Acrobat Shoes," says the mother of Little Miss Acrobat

for her dance her play and her parties. They're so comfortable, so strong, and so good looking. ACROBAT shoes are shaped as natural as her own feet, made without nails or tacks without filling between soles to get lumpy and cause discomfort. They're triple-stitched for triple-strength they become as flexible as a glove yet always keep their trim stylish shape. Ask Mother and Daddy to get you ACROBAT SHOES. I'm sure they want you to grow up with happy dancing feet.

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

Dear Editor:

I like the Monitor very much, especially Snubs, Waddles and Milly-Molly-Mandy. I wish interesting stories like "The House Next Door," "Our Cousin Jessamine," and "Nancy Everett, Decorator," had not to be continued, because I think it's too long to wait.

I should like to correspond with any girl my age. I am 9. I should like some foreign correspondents, especially from France and Spain.

We have a kitten, a puppy, and a grown dog. The dog is the puppy's mother. The three of them play together happily.

Donna L.

[Have you ever heard that "Patience is a virtue"? Donna? You see, you are obliged to exercise it when there is a (continued story).—Ed.]

Dallas, Texas

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Donna L.

[Have you ever heard that "Patience is a virtue"? Donna? You see, you are obliged to exercise it when there is a (continued story).—Ed.]

New Britain, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

I can't tell you how much I appreciate The Christian Science Monitor. I have had my letter printed once and I hope it will be printed again.

New Britain is noted for its hardware manufacturing and has a population of about 80,000.

I have been corresponding with

the Monitor for many years.

ACROBAT shoes are made by an exclusive patented process in a number of fetching styles for boys and girls.

Ask your dealer today or write for our booklet.

For 36 years makers of "good shoes for boys and girls."

ACROBAT SHOES

SHAFT-PIERCE SHOE CO.

601 Third St., Faribault, Minn.

Jack and the Runaway Cow

A True Story

ONE day Jack went with his father miles away up over the high narrow mountain road, where wagon wheels rattled over the flat stone ridges that were always crooking out or clinking sharply through the flying gravel where Peter, the horse, trotted. Jack did not often go on such long rides as this, at least in a wagon, and this time he was wanted to drive the horse while his father led a new cow he had bought from a man at the other end of the mountain.

The cow did not want to leave home, however. Of course, she did not understand that Jack's father would put her in a much warmer barn, and that, besides being more comfortable, she would also be better fed. And most of all she did not understand that these strange human beings meant to be kind to her. So she kept pulling back on the rope every now and then in spite of all the easy coaxing Jack's father did.

Sometimes she came ahead willingly though slowly; sometimes she bellowed and balked. At last, just when Jack's father had hopes and had loosened the rope a little, she threw back her head, and the tug pulled it out of his hand. Up went the cow's tail in the air, out flew her heels, and away she went, over the fence and up through the field.

"Bother the critter!" said Jack's father, watching her go. And then after looking after her a moment and seeing her disappear into the woods he added quietly, to Jack: "I'll go up and see if I can't get her."

Through the Woods

But no, indeed! He followed through the woods a whole hour and once got so close that he could almost step on the dragging rope, but just then she became wild and suspicious again and broke away.

"She'll likely go back home," said Jack's father as he returned to the wagon. "We'll come up again in a few days and haul her down blindfolded on the big team wagon. Then I guess she'll have to come."

The cow didn't go home, although they waited over a week. They knew that she had found the other cattle up on the mountain and was enjoying freedom in the wide, wild pasture with them.

Where some hillside farms had been abandoned rich grass still grew and here the farmers from Shepody, Riverside and Hopewell drove their cattle for summer pasture. They kept up fences, hired a man to go once a week to look over the cattle and spread salt for them to lick, and had their own rich, wide diked marshes entirely free for growing the best hay in the province.

Yes, the man told Jack's father, he had seen a strange brown-and-white spotted cow among them, but all

THE HOME FORUM

Without Apology

NOT long ago, in recommending a book to a friend, I found myself speaking apologetically of my pleasure in it. It is not a profound and philosophic book, being neither an exposé of social evils or hidden emotions, but a swift and sparkling tale of modern adventure. Its hero, in spite of a severe handicap, saves many from disaster, as heroes should; the heroine is plucky and friendly; its villain is smooth-tongued, gentlemanly and plausible. The style is fluent, the humor delightful. The friend to whom I recommend it has a taste for the weighty and controversial in fiction; and for that reason I tempered my commendation with a base apology. I suggested that because it was merely an adventure story, my friend might not like it. I hinted that I was slightly ashamed of the lack of intellectuality which enabled me to enjoy it so much. If it had been of an introspective or analytical nature, I should not have apologized for it.

But to apologize for the books one enjoys is as base as to apologize for one's friends; and the story of adventure, with its sister, the historical romance, is secure in a place of high esteem. Antiquity will support a strong assertion of their worth, if the first stories ever told were exclusively of adventure.

The adventure story is differentiated from other fiction by its purpose or, more correctly, by its effect. For the purpose of an effect is to entertain, but the effect differs with the type of story, and the value with the effect. It is good to instruct; it is good to reform, like Dickens; it is even good to expose undesirable elements in human character. If one does it with the wisdom and skill of a Hardy or Flaubert, it is very good indeed to amuse, like Stockton, but it is best of all (perhaps!) to encourage.

Adventure stories might properly be called the Fiction of Encouragement; their invariable effect is to make us feel equal to any emergency and equipped for any combat. The motto on its leaflet, invisible but potent, reads, "En avant!" We feel its influence, and before this book is ended, we have adopted it for our own to be guided by it at least for a day.

The adventure story renders us another service in belittling our trials and difficulties by contrast. Dealing as it often does with ruder days and remote and dangerous places, it throws obstacles in the paths of its protagonists which no one encounters today unless to do so, he goes far out of his way. Few of us are called on to "travel the uncharted" with Frank and Amys Leigh. We are not kidnapped like David Balfour or driven into exile like Gerard. Dangers which were commonplace a few generations ago

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LA HERALD DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

In the Forest

Look!

And what did you see?
Tall trees that ever upward reach;
Silver on the birch bough; purple on
the beech,
And through dim aisles of shadows,
near.

The antlers of a red deer!

Hark!

And what did you hear?
The drip—as of the silver rain,
And overhead, a sky without a stain!

The murmur of a soft-lipped breeze,

I heard in the forest trees!

See!

And what did you behold?
Listening and looking—here I saw,
Through the low lintel of the forest
door,

Thoughts, which rose on upward
wings,
Up to eternal things!

ELSE A. KOEFOED.

Language Growth

The process by which a language grows or decays is not mysterious, though complex, and difficult to follow in detail. A language grows or decays through the conscious, semi-conscious, or subconscious actions of individual men and women. Talk about "the Genius of the Language," even when it is wise, temperate, and well-informed talk, as in Mr. Logan Pearsall Smith's brilliant little book "The English Language" in the Home University Library series, is seldom helpful, and, at worst, degenerates into crude animalism. New words and phrases are coined by individual men and women, and nowadays nearly always consciously and of set purpose; and they are given currency by their use on the lips of other individuals, but not words. Old words and phrases are forgotten because individual men and women cease to use them; this process may be quite deliberate, as when certain London editors drove out the word "aviator" by always printing "airman" instead (at least, so the story goes. I do not vouch for its truth), or when a number of people suddenly become fed up with a slang phrase like "fed up" and resolve to give it the go-by in future; or it may be semiconscious, as when many avoid a word because its right pronunciation is doubtful . . . or it may be unconscious, as when the thing signified by a word drops out of use and the word drops out along with it. Similarly, the foolish niceties of occurrence, so dear to grammarians of the old school, are lost because individuals, or whole women, can be associated with them, and under modern conditions of universal education this can hardly be unconscious, at least to begin with. And so it goes from year to year and century to century. A language in a healthy state is perpetually changing, since it is perpetually being brought up to date. The only languages that do not change are those already dead, like Sanskrit, Latin, and classical Greek.

J. Y. T. GREEK, in "Breaking Pria-
can's Head."

Works for a Smile

"Mornin' Mrs. Maloney! You do like them steps of yours white and sassy of a mornin', I must say!"

Spec'lin' a weddin'?"

The strident tones of the speaker arrested the attention of a woman bent over some steps before a small house in a London street. She stopped for a moment and turned half round, still leaning with her right hand upon the scrubbing brush which had been so energetically and noisily spreading smudges of wet earth-rinse on the steps of her small flight.

As the hero cannot be a prig, so the villain must not be too diabolical. These chief antagonists should not degenerate to mere lay figures styled respectively with virtue and vice. The villain must be convincing; we must understand him thoroughly; we may even like him little. Who, indeed, ever succeeded in wholly disliking Long John Silver? Or there may be the villain and, but merely as a set of adverse circumstances induced by family difficulties, political intrigue, geographical location, or other situations bearing in themselves the seed of conflict. And ultimately it is always circumstances rather than individuals against which the protagonists find themselves arrayed.

The adventure story is helped on its rollicking way by a judicious admixture of humor. Indeed, as it can never afford to be dull, it must sometimes be funny. Excitement is not enough, and excitement relieved only by description and philosophic comment is sure to pall. The cardinal offense of heroic narrative is to bore the reader; and stories guilty of this offense will be found wanting in the golden thread of humor.

It is axiomatic that the manner of telling must fit the story. Deft but not inept, swift but not superficial, poetic but not affected, the style is the means by which the exotic and improbable can be made to seem as our own remembered experiences. Rhythm is at the basis of all action, whether of wind or tide, marching feet or galloping horse. Every adventure story is thus potentially a ballad; if written in prose, it must hint at poetry. The first narrative form was the epic poem, with heroic adventure for its subject. Rhythm of language, and gave us the Iliad and Aeneid, Beowulf and the Song of Roland. The necessity for fitting the style to the subject has not vanished, and no adventure story is worth the name which is not an epic poem at heart, with something epic in the telling.

Preferably adventure stories do not end too well, despoiling the villain and heaping fabulous wealth and undying glory upon the hero. Such a dénouement would only be logical if the hero and villain were the twin black and the other white. It would suggest that the battle has been waged for material gain alone, which, in the right kind of adventure, it never is. It is, rather, symbolic of the conflict between good and evil, and the triumph of the former may involve some signal sacrifice. Our satisfaction lies in the fact, not that there is no cost, but that the victory is worth it.

Of how many great narratives of romance and adventure is this true? The Cloister and the Hearth, Westward Ho! Lord Jim, A Tale of Two Cities, Scaramouche, The Broad Highway, Lorna Doone, Monsieur Beaucaire, The Poor Gentleman—in none of them, however successful the outcome, is the ultimate felicity measured solely in terms of fame and fortune. And if tragedy goes hand in hand with righteous conquest, who regrets it? For the conquest matters, and the tragedy does not. Indeed, the successful tale of adventure makes its appeal through this skillful blending of sacrifice and triumph swiftly and jauntily told, by virtue of which the story ended, we close the book with a stouter and a lighter heart.

ROBERT GRAVES, in "Collected Poems."

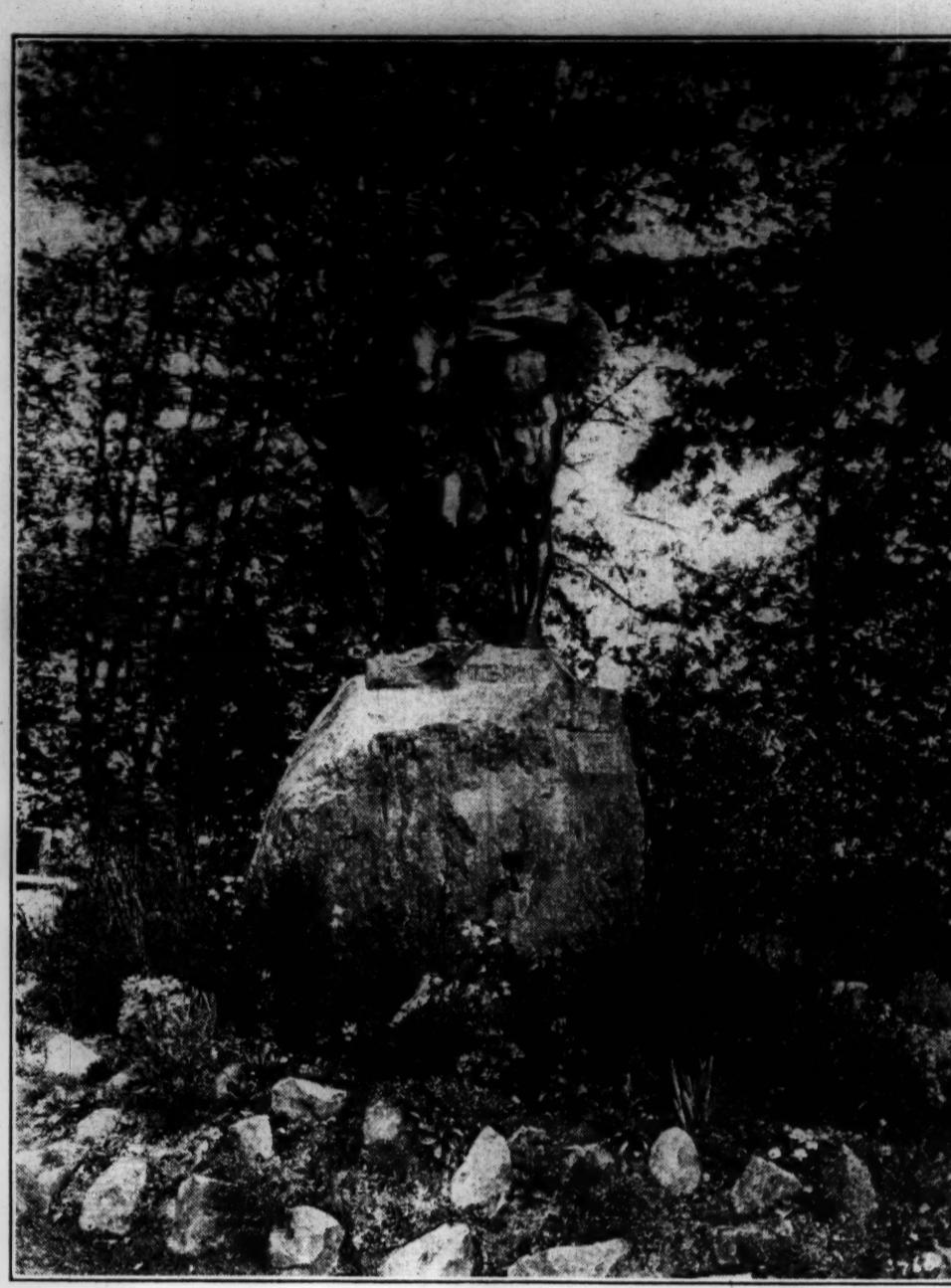
Late afternoon at the Etangs de Corot, and those magnificently glorious trees that the great painter made known to all the world by his exquisite brush strokes, are all there.

They border the banks of the two miniature lakes, with branches outstretched toward the mirrored surface of the tranquil waters. A slight breeze stirs the foliage, changing the enchanting tones of the varying greens, while here and there shafts of sunlight dapple the grass, giving the effect of scattered golden carpets.

How deeply sensible Corot must have been to the scene is wonderfully told in his canvases. Those grandiose and herculean oaks, the tall and aristocratic locusts—those delicate leaves waving like lace—those hand pines and evergreens, the pines and firs, the richly clad chênes, the aspens, the stately yet graceful poplars, the modest weeping willows, all were the object of his deep study and admiration. The master must indeed have stood in awe at the picture which was perhaps completed by some rarely colored sky effects and the few sunlit cottages with their gardens by the lakeside.

Around the banks of these delicately carved étangs, the Commune of Villas d'Avray maintains a well-kept park which on a summer Sunday attracts folk from the great city of Paris. Children in joyous play, picknickers and pedestrians, all make the most of the lovely place, while on a no-distant spot comes the pleasing sounds of a mandolin and guitar played with the melodious vivacity of France.

B. B.



Courtesy Portland Chamber of Commerce

Coming of the White Man. Statue in the City Park, Portland, Oregon.

OVERS of Indian sculpture derive much satisfaction from the masterpiece of Herman Atkins MacNeil which has stood for twenty-five years on a rock that crowns a hill overlooking Portland, Oregon. The student finds in it a vivid portrayal of a momentous chapter in American history.

Chief Multnomah and Young Brave

age and youth—are here shown in bronze, looking toward the distant east, the Chief standing on his toes as if the better to gain sight of the stranger, of those coming to the land of the white man.

Chief Multnomah, patriarch

leader of a splendid tribe, is a chief of great mental as well as physical power; ever one to lead his people by wisdom. No doubt rumor has brought to him a warning of this unbidden stranger. Some prescience of the results of the white man's appearance, some instinct of self-preservation may be calling to Multnomah as he looks off toward the gap in the Columbia River. Hauteur, almost disdain, patience, courage are expressed in the masterful face, in the shield flung over the back, in the folded arms.

Not so with Young Brave, a page behind. Over the shoulder of the youth lightly rests a skin, blown by the wind as he runs up the incline of tangled grass. He hardly pauses in his mad career, in his dash. As he hurries to catch up with his Chief with his first glimpse of the newcomer, he must have impetuously broken off a branch of vine maple. This he waves as a sign of friendship and good will to the coming guest.

Multnomah is not eager—he is puzzled. Young Brave gives way to excitement. The tale that white men are entering into the land stirs him.

Together Chief Multnomah and Young

Brave stand on the rock, looking across the Columbia River, the white man's land.

Chief Multnomah, with a

bold, commanding gesture, points his right hand toward the white man.

Young Brave, with a

bold, commanding gesture, points his right hand toward the white man.

Chief Multnomah, with a

bold, commanding gesture, points his right hand toward the white man.

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bold, commanding gesture, points his right hand toward the white man.

Chief Multnomah, with a

BROAD SCALE LIQUIDATION TAKES PLACE

Stock Prices Drop Abruptly in Active Market—Closing Steady

NEW YORK.—Liquidation of stocks was resumed on a broad scale in today's stock market after another unsuccessful attempt to bring about a general rally in early trading.

Shares of issues broke 3 to 10 points, and Auburn Auto, brok. 25, led the way.

Prices of the recent high-riding were in fairly heavy volume.

Call money advanced from 9 to 10 per cent as banks called loans in preparation for month-end settlements.

The average renewal rate for call money in September was 9.2 per cent.

Interest rates were up 1.1 per cent in August and 1.5 per cent in September.

Time money held firm at 9 to 9.5 per cent.

Foreign dispatches indicated that European banks feared the 6.2 per cent Bank of England discount rate would prove ineffective because of the wide spread between that rate and the ruling rate for funds in the New York market.

From the standpoint of operators for the advanced one of the most disconcerting developments of the day was the weakness of the high grade railroad shares, which heretofore have exhibited strong resistance to selling pressure.

Both E. & Western and Chesapeake & Ohio each dropped 6 points, and Union Pacific, New York Central, Delaware & Hudson and Atchison sold down 4 to 5 points, with several others edging 2 to 3 points.

The ratio of earnings to 10 times current annual earnings or less, whereas many industrials are selling at 20 times earnings, or more, and several of the public utilities more than 40 times earnings.

The market, nothing new in the last few days over the weekend to explain the selling movement, which appears to be a further correction of a heavily overbought speculative position.

Uneasiness over the credit situation seems to be the principal bearish factor although the fact that the fall expansion in some of the leading industries has been less marked than usual has aroused fears that heavy midsummer activity has been at the expense of future earnings.

Steady Closing.

The early rally probably was induced by commission house advice suggesting that Saturday's selling probably marked completion of forced liquidation and that a rally was in order.

Recovery of selling pressure against United States Ste. 1 common carried it down nearly 4 points to a new low on the current decline at 220 1/8, which contrasts with a record high of 260 1/2 earlier in the month.

Commercial Sustains dropped 23 points and United States Industrial Alcohol, Atlas Powder, Pacific Lighting, A. M. Byers, General Electric, Johns-Manville, and American Water Works dropped 7 to 10 points.

Marion, with 5 points to a record low for the year at 45, extreme declines of 4 points or more were registered by Consolidated Gas, Allied Chemical, American Can, Union Carbide, International Telephone and Simms.

National Biscuit and Bismarck Kodak recorded early gains of 5 1/2 and 4 1/2 points, respectively, but they were wiped out in the middle selling movement.

Buyers, however, are forthcoming for the early advance of 10 1/2 points in Pierce Oil, on which no dividends have been paid since Jan. 1, 1922, making an accumulation of nearly \$60 in back dividends. Earnings of the company have been running about 50 per cent head of last year.

Buying orders steadied the list somewhat in the final hour. Columbian Carbon selling 10 points above Saturday's close, A. M. Byers was up 8 points and Beatrice Creamery and Hogsett Oil and Mexican Seaboard Oil 5 1/2 each.

Auburn Auto recovered half of its 3-point break. The closing tone was steady. Total sales approximated 4,200,000 shares.

Stock exchanges opened irregularly, with starting cables a shade lower at \$1.85 15-32.

Bond Fluctuations Small.

Bonds started the new week in the familiar desultory manner. Price movements in the early trading were irregular, but small fluctuations prevailed, even in the convertible and warrant issues.

Inquiry for most of the share features of obligations narrowed, however, and the only sizable turnover was in American Telephone & Telegraph, which gained a few points soon after the opening, but then reacted. Commercial Investment Trust 5 1/2s and International Telephone 4 1/2s also declined after early strength. American I. G. and International 5 1/2s advanced fractionally.

Maintenance of time money at the recent high rates kept transactions in more seasoned sections of the list at a standstill. The speculative stocks attracted some trading, but prime mortgage obligations were dull. Seaboard Air Line adjustment 4s climbed a point and International Railways of America 4s, which had 10 points above the previous final, 44 1/2, showed a slight gain. The market, however, was off nearly 1. A few utilities which had lost ground last week recovered to about the extent of their declines.

United States Government securities were, as yet, entirely neglected, and reflected the temper of the market by drifting irregularly lower. Foreign bonds firmed a shade.

A City of Boston \$100 issue of \$775,000 in 4 per cent obligations of the same municipality were the day's chief offerings. The bonds, due payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 12, 1930.

The Rugg Manufacturing Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 45 cents on the Class A payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20, 1930.

Dunlops Rubber Company, Ltd., the concern which has another 45 cents on the Class A, declared an interim dividend on the common shares of 6 per cent.

Steria Pacific Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents a share on the preferred and 25 cents a share on Class A stock, both payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 25.

The Firestone Tire & Rubber declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$2 on the common shares of 20 cents each deferred. The common is payable Nov. 20 to stock of record Oct. 10, the preferred Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 25.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 31 to stock of record Oct. 14.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 Range	Div.	High	Low	Open	Prev. Close	Last	1929 Range	Div.	High	Low	Open	Prev. Close	Last	1929 Range	Div.	High	Low	Open	Prev. Close	Last
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1929

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Deeds, Not Words, at Geneva

THERE are times in the history of the League of Nations when it seems to awake to the possibility of what it might achieve in the reorganization of the world on a basis of enduring peace, with all that this would mean in the release of human energies from the war machine for productive purposes. There was such an occasion in 1924, when the Assembly of the League, stirred by the idea that it had found a new panacea against war in the Protocol of Geneva and moved by the eloquence of Ramsay MacDonald and Edouard Herriot, seemed likely to be carried on the flood tide of sentiment toward peace and disarmament. The vision passed, and since then the League has appeared to make little progress toward a realization of this phase of its ideals.

Then came the Kellogg pact, with its new message of hope, and once again the Assembly rubbed its eyes, and Mr. MacDonald sprang again into the breach to direct the new forces at work. Thus the stage was set for a new approach to the most important problem which the League has to solve, namely, that of disarmament and security, and the Tenth Assembly has not, on the whole, disappointed expectations. This time the speeches in the general debate have been something more than a flash in the pan of eloquence. For the Anglo-American naval conversations lent an air of reality to the discussions on disarmament, while in the disarmament committee the protagonists of the chief nations came to real grips with the problem. The League had to be awakened to the reality of the situation—that it had made little progress with its essential task during the last few years.

It was Viscount Cecil's task to solve the disarmament deadlock and free the hands of Britain, which had been tied in the security committee and the preparatory disarmament commission by Sir Austen Chamberlain's acceptance of the French thesis concerning trained reserves and war matériel. This time Lord Cecil had a Government to support him which shares his passionate conviction that disarmament is the key to security and peace, and he was able to stand forward as a whole-hearted champion of the cause which he quit the Conservative Government to advocate. He therefore proposed that the "same principles" should be applied to the reduction and limitation of personnel and matériel, whether in sea, land or air forces; that armes should be limited in numbers or period of training or both; that matériel should be limited either directly or indirectly by budgetary limitation or by both methods, and that competent international authority should be set up to watch and report on the execution of the disarmament treaty.

Naturally, the French delegation, which saw in Lord Cecil's resolution an attempt to go back on the decisions which had been arrived at in the preparatory commission, was annoyed. M. Massigli detected an indirect attack on the root objection of the French to reduce their reserves. He protested against reopening the question of reducing matériel, asking how the disarmament committee could dictate to the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, which contained nonmembers of the League like the United States and Soviet Russia. The upshot was that Lord Cecil beat a retreat on the question of reserves, but on this point and all other points he claimed that, by the compromise which was finally adopted in the amended resolution, Great Britain had regained its freedom of discussion. At the same time, Lord Cecil made it clear that his Government will take a strong line for a reduction of war matériel as essential to a disarmament treaty. Thus the battle was joined once more between the British idea of security and that of the French, who still cherish the belief that their safety depends upon the strength of their armaments.

The British, therefore, attempted to tackle the problem from another angle, and Sir Cecil Hurst followed up Lord Cecil's push on disarmament by proposing an amendment to Article 12 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, so that the Covenant might be brought into line with the Kellogg pact, closing the gap which permits two members of the League, after attempting to settle a dispute, to resort to war. The proposal, which so amends Article 12 as to pledge the members of the League not in any case to resort to war, marked a red-letter day in the history of the League. If accepted by the next Assembly of the League, the Covenant of the League will be on all fours with the Kellogg pact as an instrument for the renunciation of war, and the importance of this in bringing the signatories of the pact and the Covenant into line against aggression can hardly be overestimated.

In the economic sphere new ideas were also stirring, the British proposing a conference of governments to consider a tariff truce for two years. And Noel Baker started the fifth committee by introducing the British resolution for limitation of the manufacture of narcotics. The advisory opium committee is to work out a plan of limitation which will aim at reducing the quantities of drugs manufactured to the strict

trade requirements of the world. It will then be for the governments concerned to adopt it. Thus, it will be seen that the Tenth Assembly was stirred into activity all along the line. It responded with enthusiasm to the cry that something practical should be done and that the League of Nations should no longer be content with fine perorations.

Farm Relief From Taxes

ADDRESSING the National Tax Association at its recent twenty-second annual conference, Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, presented a startling array of facts showing the unduly heavy burden of taxes borne by the farmers of the United States. His conclusion that most important step toward restoring prosperity to agriculture is in the direction of reducing the farmer's expenses by lowering his tax bills will be accepted by all students of the farm relief problem who have given any consideration to the question of taxation as a factor in bringing about declining profits for so large a percentage of the farmers of the country.

Following the outbreak of the World War, with the subsequent abnormal demand by Europe for staple farm products, prices of farm lands in many sections of the United States advanced from 50 to 100 per cent over their former valuation. The possibilities for profitable farming attracted many city investors, and loans to enable farmers to increase their holdings were readily forthcoming from banks and loan associations. For a few years the returns were highly satisfactory, but the restoration of more normal conditions in Europe brought widespread deflation in prices of farm products, and caused the failure of thousands of small banks in farming communities.

When the price of farm lands was advancing the local assessment boards marked up valuations, with the result that in large numbers of cases taxable values of farms were doubled. In addition, the ever increasing expenditures for public purposes had caused an increase in tax rates, so that the deflation of 1920 left many farmers unable to pay their taxes, and numerous forced sales of farms for unpaid taxes were reported from once prosperous communities. It has not been found so easy to secure a reduction of assessment values as it was to have them marked up, and owners of farms who have been hoping to dispose of them at 1919 prices, have been paying taxes on the high valuation of ten years ago.

Reform of existing tax systems that unfairly burden the farmer is a matter of state legislation. There would seem to be an urgent need for action by the legislatures of the states, providing for a more equitable method of assessing farm lands.

Yorkshire, "As She Was Spoke"

NEWS comes from Yorkshire of a belated attempt to save from oblivion the spoken word of the dialects that have kept the sturdy dwellers of dale and wold proudly distinct from all their brother islanders. Had the Yorkshire Dialect Society known the uses of the phonograph in the eighties and nineties, they would have found, under the benevolent shadow of the manor house, a fair scattering of tenant cottagers to talk to them in terms that had scarcely changed since Plantagenet days. The voice of the Chaucerian Englishman might have been heard "to the life," or as nearly so as machine could reproduce. But the days when a little community can live its own life and use its own speech for centuries together in its own little feudal world have vanished. Many words of ancient lineage have gone out since the war and the recording experts must rely on the longer memories to revive them.

The European migrating to America will lose his native tongue in a generation or two, but the Danish settlers on the east Yorkshire coast left their distinctive mark on the villages for 1000 years. The Scandinavian touch is unmistakable in the advice to a somewhat indolent East Riding tenant farmer: "Noo, Mr. T., thoo mun gan Yam (home) at yance, an' git started wark," or in the comment on another improvident woldsmen: "He's browt hissem tiv a snicksnar (tangle)." One proud father, retailing his son's accomplishments, said in equally pure Doric: "Whya! he can deea owt ommeeast (anything almost). He can pleaw 'arr'a, slash t'hedges, sing to 'nups, gan wi t'hooses, an' can milk all t'coos there is."

Other Doric expressions that might puzzle even a man of a neighboring county are: "Yan 'o'ys is sowld" (one of the ewes is sold); "T'egg 'at 't'hen laad 's i t'windther" (The egg that the hen laid is in the window); "Ah seed him at Setherda" (I saw him on Saturday). "Nowt o't soort" is nothing of the sort, "nobbut yan coo" is only one cow, "faud' garth" is fold-yard, "hay-leath" is hay barn, "skep" is a basket, and various parts of a wagon are "saules," "airbredes," "snubbits," "evrons," "shills," "sway-bar" and "joggle-stick." One farmer, asked if he knew anything about Queen Anne, replied: "Naw, ah deean't knaw 'at ivver ah ev." On being told that she was no more, he replied in half-complaining tone, "Whya! they niver tells me nowt!"

There is music in the Yorkshire speech, a richness of expression and a warmth and good fellowship that can scarcely be caught through the printed word, but is unforgettable to those who have heard it spoken in the great county of the broad acres.

A Living Wage for Diplomats

THE resignation of Alphonse Gaulin, American Consul-General at Paris, will result in a loss to the consular branch of the United States Foreign Service almost irreparable. Moreover it calls attention once again to the long-debated and yet unsettled question of what to do about the foreign service; that is to say, of what to do to make it more attractive to men of the character of Mr. Gaulin. For more than twenty years the matter has been the subject of interminable argument and endless editorial discussion. And yet, that a satisfactory settlement is as far away as ever is disclosed in the retirement of the most prominent official who has yet resigned for "purely personal reasons."

That these "personal reasons" are largely, if not entirely, economic ones is but too clear to friends of Mr. Gaulin, and his decision to

return to a better-remunerated private life is not in the least degree surprising to those who know him well. He came to Paris soon after the Rogers Bill had resulted in the decrease of the emolument of that important post from \$12,000 to \$9000. Yet in France he found himself immediately under necessary expenses several times those of his private and official existence in Brazil. For one thing, his house rent alone demanded almost his entire salary.

Can there be any difference of opinion as to the lesson which all this declares? Do the American people, through their Congress, wish to relinquish their claim upon the services abroad of men like Alphonse Gaulin when the retention of those services is a matter merely of a sum relatively insignificant? Can the richest nation in the world continue to regard with indifference the spectacle of its ablest representatives in foreign lands returning to private life because that nation refuses to pay them a living wage?

Carnegie Hall Carries On

AFTER nearly forty years of service as New York's principal concert center, Carnegie Hall today begins a fresh stage in its career with dedication of a new organ, which keeps it abreast of the best-equipped modern concert halls.

It is a remarkable tribute to the foresight of the builders of the hall that, after so long a period in a rapidly expanding city, it is considered wise to continue the same structure in the same location, rather than to rebuild, or to erect a new building on another site. In 1891, when the hall was built, the intersection of Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue was a residential district, and pretty well uptown. The Metropolitan Opera House, then eight years old, was—and still is—about one mile farther down town. The theatrical center was at Forty-second Street.

Today the Fifty-seventh Street district is the musical center of the town. The theaters are marching toward it. The Metropolitan Opera plans to remove to a site in that section. Most of the concert managers are there. Many artists and teachers have studios there. Carnegie Hall has remained, and musical New York has gathered about it.

Besides this strategical advantage, the exceptional acoustical properties of Carnegie Hall have contributed to its continuing success. The building is founded upon a rock whose peculiar qualities, experts say, enhance the audibility of tones within its walls. The construction of the hall, with its singular receding tiers of boxes and balconies, promotes excellence of tonal effects.

Musical history has been made in Carnegie Hall. For two generations, orchestras, violinists, pianists and singers of highest renown have been acclaimed within its walls. Re-equipped and renovated, it is prepared now to welcome to its historic platform old friends and newcomers to the artistic world. In its new era it will have above a mist. And this sense of adventure, with the thought of being thrown together for ten hours at such close quarters, gives a sense of comradeship that no railway compartment can ever hope to give.

Wishing to experience this at first hand, and having a penchant for night travel (one so rarely sees those other beauties of the twenty-four hours), I took a ticket on a night bus from Newcastle to London. About a quarter past eight we were all happily settled in our places, about eight of us only, and waiting in a comfortable sense of peace and expectancy for the engine to be started and the great blown wheels to revolve on the cobbles of the square.

I could not take much note of my companions; they were too busy leaning out of the windows to give and receive the last instructions to and from drivers. Presently, to the accompaniment of hands and handkerchiefs, we roll smoothly out on our night adventure.

I take stock of our company, as best I can, over the high seat backs—two soldiers (returning from leave?); a cherry-cheeked country girl (perhaps going to her first place in domestic service); two travelers ("outriders" they call them in Cotswold country); an elderly couple who have been up from Dulwich to see the exhibition, and myself.

After we have traveled for some while, watching the earth wheel by, the thought strikes me what a world of history we are traversing. We have crossed the Tyne where Roman and Saxon bridged and crossed it. We have

The Cigarette Philanthropists

THE cigarette advertisers, energetic, resourceful and ever alert to their great humanitarian responsibilities, simply astound one by their agility in springing from one great public service to another. Not long ago they solved the great Dietetic Problem and, if the allure of titillating testimonials and the appeal of Out-on-the-Third-Strike radio hours are all they are cracked up to be, there shouldn't be a sweet within reach of a patriotic American today. Why, if they had been able to remove the coughs from the carloads in 1914, there probably wouldn't have been a World War.

And now another great crusade faces the cigarette philanthropists. Will they shirk duty? Rather, will they not bestow generously and unselfishly yet another benefaction upon an already overindebted public?

It would be unkind to expect less, and they are already at it with word and picture—well-selected words and inspiring pictures. Women, we are told, must be freed from the shackles of a horrible prejudice. Legally, politically and socially, women must be emancipated, they declare, from those chains which have bound them. American intelligence, they cry, must explode the ridiculous theory that forced the stigma of inferiority upon a sex.

And how? Ah, we hang upon their words. Woman kind pauses in rapt appreciation. Freedom, progress, emancipation are at hand. Toasting is doing it, or, perhaps, walking a mile. They don't miss a trick.

Editorial Notes

Burr Blackburn of Wisconsin told delegates to the American Industrial Lenders' Association convention that "no permanent public good will can be achieved unless the association looks beyond personal interest to a view of future prosperity and success through the economic security of the families served." To paraphrase an old saw, evidently, his advice is: "Look after public service, and the private gain will take care of itself."

I know of nothing more pathetic, and at times amusing, than to hear a certain type of citizen of our country talking about "America first," said Fred B. Smith of the World Alliance for International Friendship recently. However, a term to which none would object might be: "America first—in peace."

The Departments of Public Works and Public Welfare for the State of Illinois have devised a novel way of obliterating the "signboard evil" by planting trees and shrubs at unsightly places along the highways. Such a course is not only improving the scenery, but it is helping reforest the State.

Carpet industries are now advocating greater quiet in large offices through the use of rugs and other sound-proof floor coverings. Rubber heels, noiseless typewriters, sound-proof walls and phone booths, all are contributing their bit toward eliminating the "hum of industry."

As to reasons for putting a limit on skyscraping: keeping them within the pedestrian's sight is becoming less important than keeping them out of the airplane's way.

Down England in a Bus

IN A small by-street a little behind Euston Market, hidden away from the stern eyes of a matter-of-fact world, is one of the most romantic places in London. It is in the heart of the metropolis, but not of it. Few Londoners have the dimmest consciousness of even its existence; and if you told them of it, the most would shrug their shoulders and go on. Nevertheless, as I say, it is one of the most romantic places in London.

The entrance is hard to find. If you were to pass along the narrow side street into which it debouches (and that itself is not plain to come on), you would not give it a thought, if you noticed it at all. Houses conceal it, behind which its low roof is not seen. Two petrol pumps stand indifferent sentries at the way in. Occasionally, if you stayed there long enough, you might see a man going or lounging out.

That is all. Yet at certain hours of the morning and evening this little backwater becomes a packed port of romance. What, romance in a garage? you ask. All garages have something of romance in them, but this supremely. For here, hidden away under its low, broad roof of glass, as it were a foreign spot, a secret embassy of some outlandish country, is the meeting place of buses from every corner of England.

Here lumber in gray monsters from the smoke of Manchester, like dragons from the quays of Liverpool; beasts from Newcastle and Swansea and Exeter. Buses from Scarborough rub sides with Carlisle buses; Portsmouth hobnobs under the glass with Sunderland. Here is all England brought together in a little space. It is as if a hand, stretched out over the whole face of the country, had drawn in, in a friendly grasp, the strings of thought and society from the thousand scattered hamlets and townships and flourishing cities into this low-arched, homely square in the warm heart of London.

Railways were romantic; but compared with the new mode of travel they are no better than conveyances. In a bus you are nearer the country. Hedge manns whiz in at the windows; inn signs creak immediately overhead; and pigs run squealing from your way.

And you have this advantage over most private cars, you are making friends with people whom you have never met before, and whom you may never see again. For, in a journey across the face of England so close to the earth and to one another, there is a sense of adventure. Distances seem thrice their normal size, like mountains seen above a mist. And this sense of adventure, with the thought of being thrown together for ten hours at such close quarters, gives a sense of comradeship that no railway compartment can ever hope to give.

Wishing to experience this at first hand, and having a penchant for night travel (one so rarely sees those other beauties of the twenty-four hours), I took a ticket on a night bus from Newcastle to London. About a quarter past eight we were all happily settled in our places, about eight of us only, and waiting in a comfortable sense of peace and expectancy for the engine to be started and the great blown wheels to revolve on the cobbles of the square.

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After we have traveled for some while, watching the earth wheel by, the thought strikes me what a world of history we are traversing. We have crossed the Tyne where Roman and Saxon bridged and crossed it. We have

seen the sun set against the towers of the forest-cathedral of Durham, that ancient battlement of religion. We glide where Roman emperor and general, were Dane and Norman, where knight and page and grooms and merchant, where the Edwards and Cromwells marched; and though we see few signs of them all, either in sleeping country or the bustling town, though the road remembers little of them in haste to arrive, yet in thought and speech and customs, in "the petty pace for day to day," they all live in us and have their say.

My meditations are interrupted by a break in the pace of the bus: we are slowing up; we swerve to the side of the empty road, and finally draw up at a little wayside house. Here we dismount and are regaled at a table to a substantial meal by a homely body more anxious to see to our wants than to collect her shillings aye. While we eat, we discuss the food and the journey, and I draw a hearty laugh from one of the soldiers with one small joke soon forgotten. Presently we return to our seats, the light is failing, and in the quiet evening one of the soldiers plays on a guitar.

There are many such places, I gather, all along the road, which are open all night for the recreation of the multitudes of lorry drivers with which the road swarms from sunset to sunrise.

We are off; and it is now quite dark. Nothing is visible outside the ring of light our headlamps throw on road and hedge. Moths flutter like fireflies in the magic circle and out again; bats squeak overhead; sometimes a rabbit scurries across the road. We stop once again, two hours later, for our last refreshment, and in the silence of our stopping the peace of the night is utter and inscrutable.

Now we are off again, again the momentarily hedges gleaming by, the moths swerving across the lamps, and the road bumping beneath our tires. I curled myself up on my narrow seat, and what with the steady ticking of the car and the lateness of the clock, I think I slept. They assured me in the morning that I had.

Now color is born. A pink grows in the reddening sky and about the flying fields, and is reflected in the standing waters that shone white before. Trees green a little, beyond the first fields, and the grass, though still ghostly, is lusher. One brave star, above the sky's low rim of color, marks where the sun is to rise.

Now landscapes begin to appear. The soft light of distant hills withdraws itself from the clouds. The world is wider than it was. The wall that inclosed us during the night has fallen back, and we see again the tings that were there all night, but unperceived. We pass lorry after lorry by the roadside, their drivers buried behind sacking curtains that